REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/44/23)

UNITED NATIONS

REPORT
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/44/23)

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1991

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present version of the report of the Special Committee is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/44/23 (Part I) of 13 October 1989 and A/44/23 (Part I)/Add.1 of 4 December 1989; A/44/23 (Part II) of 29 September 1989; A/44/23 (Part III) of 11 September 1989; A/44/23 (Part IV) of 27 September 1989; A/44/23 (Part V) of 29 September 1989 and A/44/23 (Part V)/Add.1 of 4 December 1989; A/44/23 (Part VI) of 21 September 1989 and A/44/23 (Part VI)/Corr.1 of 24 October 1989; and A/44/23 (Part VII) of 19 September 1989.

ISSN 0255-1217

[Original: English]

CONTENTS

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL			ix
I.	ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	1 - 139	1
	A. Establishment of the Special Committee	1 - 12	1
	B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1989 and election of officers	13 - 14	6
	C. Organization of work	15 - 20	6
	D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies	21 - 36	8
	E. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	37 - 49	11
	F. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism	50 - 54	17
	G. Consideration of other matters	55 - 82	18
	1. Matters relating to the small Territories	55 - 57	18
	2. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization	58 - 59	18
	3. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	60 - 61	18
	4. Pattern of conferences	62 - 65	19
	5. Control and limitation of documentation	66 - 67	20
	6. Co-operation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee	68 - 71	21
	7. Participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations	72 - 74	21
	8. Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	75 - 76	22
	9. Representation at seminars, meetings and conferences of intergovernmental and other organizations	77 - 78	22

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
	10. Report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly	79 - 80	23
	11. Other questions	81 - 82	23
H.	Relations with United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations	83 - 107	23
	1. Security Council	83 - 86	23
	2. Trusteeship Council	87 - 88	24
	3. Economic and Social Council	89	24
	4. Commission on Human Rights	90 - 91	24
	5. Special Committee against Apartheid	92 - 93	25
	6. United Nations Council for Namibia	94 - 95	25
	7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	96	25
	8. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	97	26
	9. Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations	98 - 99	26
	10. Movement of Non-Aligned Countries	100 - 102	26
	11. Organization of African Unity	103 - 105	26
	12. Non-governmental organizations	106 - 107	27
I.	Action relating to international conventions/studies/ programmes	108 - 113	27
	1. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	108 - 109	27
	2. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	110 - 111	27
	3. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	112 - 113	28
J.	Review of work	114 - 124	28

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
	K. Future work	125 - 137	32
	L. Conclusion of 1989 session	138 - 139	35
Annex.	List of official documents of the Special Committee, 1989		37
II.	PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES	1 - 5	44
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 4	44
	B. Recommendation of the Special Committee	5	45
Annex.	Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples		47
III.	DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION (A/44/23 (Part II))	1 - 17	52
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 10	52
	B. Decision of the Special Committee	11 - 12	53
	C. Other decisions of the Special Committee	13 - 17	56
IV.	QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES (A/44/23 (Part II))	1 - 11	65
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 10	65
	B. Decision of the Special Committee	11	66
V.	ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA	1 - 10	68
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	68
	B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	69
	C. Recommendation of the Special Committee	10	73

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
VI.	MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES (A/44/23 (Part III))	1 - 10	78
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	78
	B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	79
	C. Recommendation of the Special Committee	10	81
VII.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (A/44/23 (Part IV))	1 - 15	85
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 13	85
	B. Decision of the Special Committee	14	87
	C. Recommendation of the Special Committee	15	91
Annex.	Two hundred and seventy-fourth report of the Subcommittee on Petitions, Information and Assistance		96
VIII.	INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (A/44/23 (Part IV))	1 - 9	100
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 7	100
	B. Decision of the Special Committee	8	101
	C. Recommendation of the Special Committee	9	101
IX.	NAMIBIA (A/44/23 (Part V))	1 - 9	104
	A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	104
	B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	105
Addendum.	(A/44/23 (Part V)/Add.1)		108
Annex.	Report of the Visiting Mission of the Special Committee to Observe the Independence Elections in Namibia, 29 October to 17 November 1989		109

CONTENTS (continued)

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
X.	EAST TIMOR, GIBRALTOR, NEW CALEDONIA, WESTERN SAHARA, TOKELAU, CAYMAN ISLANDS, PITCAIRN, BERMUDA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, ANGUILLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS	1 - 113	131
	A. INTRODUCTION	1 - 7	131
	B. CONSIDERATION BY AND DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	8 - 111	133
	1. East Timor	8 - 12	133
	2. Gibraltar	13 - 15	134
	3. New Caledonia	16 - 24	135
	4. Western Sahara	25 - 29	136
	5. Tokelau	30 - 35	136
	6. Cayman Islands	36 - 41	139
	7. Pitcairn	42 - 47	141
	8. Bermuda	48 - 53	142
	9. Turks and Caicos Islands	54 - 59	144
	10. St. Helena	60 - 65	146
	11. Anguilla	66 - 71	147
	12. British Virgin Islands	72 - 77	150
	13. Montserrat	78 - 83	152
	14. American Samoa	84 - 89	155
	15. Guam	90 - 96	156
	16. United States Virgin Islands	97 - 105	159
	17. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	106 - 111	162
	C. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE	112 - 113	166
	Draft resolution I: Question of New Caledonia		166
	Draft resolution II: Question of Tokelau		167

CONTENTS (continued)

	Paragraphs	Page
Draft resolution III: Question of the Cayman Islands		169
Draft resolution IV: Question of Bermuda		171
Draft resolution V: Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands		173
Draft resolution VI: Question of Anguilla		175
Draft resolution VII: Question of the British Virgin Islands		178
Draft resolution VIII: Question of Montserrat		181
Draft resolution IX: Question of American Samoa		183
Draft resolution X: Question of Guam		185
Draft resolution XI: Question of the United States Virgin Islands ..		188
Draft resolution XII: Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands		191
Draft decision I: Question of Pitcairn		194
Draft decision II: Question of St. Helena		195
XI. FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) (A/44/23 (Part VII)	1 - 14	197
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 13	197
B. Decision of the Special Committee	14	198

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

15 September 1989

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1989.

(Signed) Tesfaye TADESSE
Chairman of the Special Committee
on the Situation with regard to the
Implementation of the Declaration
on the Granting of Independence to
Colonial Countries and Peoples

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

CHAPTER I*

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Establishment of the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.

2. At its seventeenth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".

3. At the same session, by resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.

4. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Committee to take that information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 2/ has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee.

6. On the occasion of the tenth, twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the General Assembly, by approving the related reports of the Special Committee, adopted resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985, containing a series of recommendations with a view to facilitating the speedy implementation of the Declaration.

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part I) and as A/44/23 (Part I)/Add.1.

7. At its forty-third session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 3/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, by which it, inter alia:

"...

"5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering the work during 1988, including the programme of work envisaged for 1989; 4/

"...

"12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

"(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

"(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia;

"(d) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

"(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

"(f) To prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, preparatory to the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration in 1990 and in order to further enhance the process of decolonization, recommendations on appropriate programmes of activities to be undertaken by the United Nations, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the course of the commemorative year;

"13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants ...;".

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 25 other resolutions, 2 consensuses and 5 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee, by which the Assembly entrusted the Committee with specific tasks in relation to these Territories and items. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

Territory	Resolution No.	Date of adoption
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	43/25	17 November 1988
Namibia	43/26 A-E	17 November 1988
Western Sahara	43/33	22 November 1988
New Caledonia	43/34	22 November 1988
Tokelau	43/35	22 November 1988
Anguilla	43/36	22 November 1988
Cayman Islands	43/37	22 November 1988
Montserrat	43/38	22 November 1988
Bermuda	43/39	22 November 1988
Turks and Caicos Islands	43/40	22 November 1988
British Virgin Islands	43/41	22 November 1988
Guam	43/42	22 November 1988
American Samoa	43/43	22 November 1988
United States Virgin Islands	43/44	22 November 1988

(b) Consensuses

Territory	Decision No.	Date of adoption
Gibraltar	43/411	22 November 1988
Pitcairn	43/412	22 November 1988

(c) Decisions

Territory	Decision No.	Date of adoption
East Timor	43/402	23 September 1988
Namibia	43/408	14 November 1988
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	43/409	17 November 1988
St. Helena	43/413	22 November 1988

2. Resolutions concerning other items

Item	Resolution No.	Date of adoption
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	43/28	22 November 1988
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa	43/29	22 November 1988
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	43/30	22 November 1988
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	43/31	22 November 1988
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	43/32	22 November 1988
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [Thirtieth anniversary, para. 12 (f)]	43/45	22 November 1988
Dissemination of information on decolonization	43/46	22 November 1988
International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism	43/47	22 November 1988

3. Decision concerning other questions

Question	Decision No.	Date of adoption
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	43/410	22 November 1988

9. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, 5/ decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor".

4. Other resolutions and decisions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

10. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-third session which were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and which were taken into consideration by the Special Committee are listed in a note by the Secretary-General on the Committee's organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1681 and Add.1).

11. Prior to the adoption of resolutions 43/45, by which the General Assembly approved the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee regarding the Committee's proposed programme of work for 1989, and 43/46 of 22 November 1988 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, the Assembly had before it the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in the draft resolutions. 6/ Consideration of this matter by the Fifth Committee was based on the related statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/37) and the oral statement by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/43/SR.36).

5. Membership of the Special Committee

12. As at 1 January 1989, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Norway
Sierra Leone
Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1989 appears in documents A/AC.109/INF/27 and Add.1 and 2.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1989 and election of officers

13. The Secretary-General addressed the Special Committee at its opening (1346th) meeting, held on 9 February 1989 (A/AC.109/PV.1346).

14. At the same meeting, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Oscar Oramas Oliva (Cuba)
Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway)
Mr. Lubomir Dolejš (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohammad Najdat Shaheed (Syrian Arab Republic)

At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1346).

C. Organization of work

15. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

16. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 17, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

17. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the suggestions of the Chairman relating to the allocation of items and the procedure for their consideration (A/AC.109/L.1682, paras. 2 and 3).

18. Statements relating to the organization of work were made at the 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Indonesia, Cuba, Norway, Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia (A/AC.109/PV.1346); at the 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August, and at the 1351st, 1353rd, 1355th and 1359th meetings, on 11, 14, 15 and 17 August, respectively, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1347, 1348, 1351, 1353, 1355 and 1359).

19. At its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 95th and 96th reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1 and L.1716), the Special Committee took further decisions relating to its organization of work.

Representation of the Special Committee

20. On the basis of the related consultations held during the year through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its representation at the following conferences and meetings:

(a) Fifty-first ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Tripoli, in February 1989 (see para. 105);

(b) Forty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa, in February (see para. 104);

(c) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York, in March (see para. 93);

(d) Meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid marking the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) in New York, in April (see para. 93);

(e) Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at Harare, in May (see para. 100);

(f) North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in New York, in June (see para. 97);

(g) Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on Peace and International Law, at the Hague, in June (see para. 101);

(h) Fifty-second ordinary session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in July (see para. 104);

(i) Fiftieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa, in July (see para. 104);

(j) Twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Addis Ababa, in July (see para. 104);

(k) Non-governmental Organizations' International Conference on "Non-Alignment in International Relations" organized under the auspices of the Indian Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, at New Delhi, in July (see para. 107);

(l) Solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day on the theme of international support for Namibia's transition to independence through full and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in New York, in August (see para. 95);

(m) Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, at Belgrade, in September (see para. 102).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

21. In keeping with its resolve to continue to take all possible measures to rationalize the organization of its work and with the full and close cooperation of its entire membership, the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies were again able to reduce to a minimum the number of their formal meetings, as indicated below, by holding whenever possible informal meetings and extensive consultations through Committee officers.

1. Special Committee

22. The Special Committee held 15 meetings at Headquarters during 1989, as follows:

First part of the session:

1346th meeting, 9 February;

Second part of the session:

1347th to 1360th meetings, 7 to 18 August.

In accordance with a decision taken by the General Assembly at its 72nd plenary meeting, on 4 December 1989 (decision 44/403 C), the Special Committee held one extrasessional meeting, its 1361st meeting, on 4 December, to consider the report of the Visiting Mission of the Special Committee to Observe the Independence Elections in Namibia, 29 October to 17 November 1989 (chap. IX, addendum, annex).

23. During the session, the Special Committee considered in plenary meetings the following questions and adopted decisions thereon, as indicated below:

Question	Meetings	Decision
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	1348, 1349	Chap. VIII, para. 8
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	1349	Chap. IV, para. 11
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	1349-1352, 1354	Chap. VII, para. 14
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all	1350-1352, 1354	Chap. V, para.9

Question	Meetings	Decision
other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa		
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	1350-1352, 1354	Chap. VI, para. 9
Namibia	1350-1352, 1360	Chap. IX, para. 9
New Caledonia	1347, 1350, 1352, 1355	Chap. X, para. 23
Western Sahara	1352	Chap. X, para. 29
East Timor	1347, 1352, 1353	Chap. X, para. 12
Gibraltar	1354	Chap. X, para. 15
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1347, 1354	Chap. XI, para. 14
Special Committee decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico	1356-1359	Chap. I, para. 48

24. The Special Committee considered the items allocated to its subsidiary bodies on the basis of the reports of the respective bodies (see paras. 26, 30 and 35) and adopted decisions as indicated below.

2. Working Group

25. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. It was further decided at the same meeting that the composition of the Working Group would be as follows: Congo, Fiji and Iran (Islamic Republic of), together with the five officers of the Committee, namely, the Chairman (Ethiopia), the three Vice-Chairmen (Cuba, Norway and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Tunisia) and the Rapporteur (Norway) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

26. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held two meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted two reports (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1 and L.1716).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

27. At its 1346th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

28. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Congo
Cuba
Czechoslovkia
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Sierra Leone
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania

29. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Lubomir Dolejš (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

30. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 10 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 14 March and 12 June and submitted the following seven reports to the Special Committee which were considered by the latter on the dates indicated:

(a) Report on its organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1683);

(b) Report on the Week of Solidarity (A/AC.109/L.1684) - 17 May (see para. 75);

(c) Four reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1685, L.1687-L.1689) - 7 and 9 August, 1348th and 1349th meetings;

(d) Report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/AC.109/L.1686) - 9 and 15 August, 1349th and 1354th meetings, respectively.

31. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned reports is set out in chapters III and VII, respectively, of the present report.

4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

32. At its 1346th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

33. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Chile
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Mali
Norway
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

34. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Mohamed Salah Tekaya (Tunisia) Chairman of the Sub-Committee and Mr. Dag Mjaaland (Norway) Rapporteur.

35. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 18 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 10 March and 20 June, and submitted reports on the following items referred to it for consideration, which were subsequently considered by the Special Committee at the meetings as indicated: Cayman Islands, Pitcairn, Bermuda, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa, Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Helena, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat and Tokelau at its 1347th meeting; and the United States Virgin Islands and Guam at its 1347th and 1348th meetings.

36. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to the above-mentioned Territories is contained in chapter X of the present report.

E. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable

37. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to allocate the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable to the Working Group as appropriate. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session, 7/ it had stated that, subject to any directives that the Assembly might wish to give in that connection, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1989, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 43/45, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1989.

38. At its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 95th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

> "16. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its forty-fourth session ...".

39. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

Special Committee decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico 8/

40. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

41. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1356th to 1359th meetings, on 16 and 17 August.

42. At the 1356th meeting, on 16 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1703).

43. At the 1356th and 1357th meetings, on 16 August, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connection with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to those requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Nora L. Rodríguez Matías Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1356th
José Milton Soltero Comité de Puerto Rico en la ONU	1356th
Marie Elaine Aloise de Hernández Comité Cagueño Pro-Estadidad	1356th
Manuel Medina Delgado Comisión de Asesoría Legal	1356th
María Rivas Mujeres Educadoras	1356th
Marcelino Ferrer Junta Local de Educación	1356th
Juan Carlos Lizardi Jóvenes Estadistas	1356th
David Hernández Torres Comisión Educativa Plebiscitaria	1356th
Ismael Figueroa Grupo "Entrada de los Americanos"	1356th

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Edwin Martínez Puertorriqueños Pro-Estadidad	1356th
Alan McAbee Juventud Estadista '92	1356th
Ramsey Clark Liga Internacional por la Liberación y los Derechos de los Pueblos	1357th
Awilda Palau Comité Puertorriqueño de Intelectuales por la Soberanía de los Pueblos de Nuestra América	1357th
Edwin Vargas National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights	1357th
Aida Negrón Vda. de Montilla Instituto de Estudios de la Problemática Puertorriqueña	1357th
Efraín E. Rivera Pérez Statehooders in Action	1357th
Olaguibeet A. López-Pacheco Supremo Consejo del Grado 33 para Puerto Rico	1357th
Conchita Rinaldi Respetable Logia Femenina Julia de Burgos	1357th
Nancy Alisberg National Lawyers' Guild	1357th
Pedro J. Rosselló New Progressive Party	1357th
Miguel González Vanguardia Estadista	1357th
Richard J. Harvey International Association of Democratic Lawyers	1358th
Moisés Méndez López Federación de Universitarios Pro Independencia	1358th
Abraham López Organización Continental Latinoamericana de Estudiantes (OCLAE)	1358th
Erasto Zayas Gran Oriente Interamericano de Puerto Rico	1358th

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Carlos Paraliticci Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1358th
Jacinto Rivera Pérez Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico	1358th
Carlos Vizcarrondo Irizarry PROELA	1358th
Elsie Valdés Ramos Unidos ante la Incertidumbre del Status	1358th
Juan Soto Valentín Maestros Pro Estadidad	1358th
Ramón Rivera López Comité Hatillano al Servicio del Pueblo	1358th
Carlos Quirós Méndez Frente Anti-Electoral (FAE) Movimiento Albizuista Revolucionario (MAR)	1358th
Rafael Soltero Peralta Asociación Puertorriqueña de Profesores Universitarios	1358th
Eligio González Castro The Liberty Council Movimiento Albizuista Cristiano Revolucionario y Nacionalista	1358th
Ramón Rivera García Grupo Acción Comunitaria Peñolana	1358th
Narciso Rabell-Martínez Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño	1358th
Juan Mari Brás Causa Común Independentista	1358th
Carlos Gallisá Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1358th
Juan Manuel Delgado Comité Anti Plebiscito (CAP)	1358th
Rita Mercedes Córdova National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War	1358th
Rafael Cancel Miranda Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers' Party	1358th

Representatives of organizations	Meeting
Jorge Luis Landing Miranda Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1358th
Ilmo. José Antonio Ramos Movimiento Ecuménico de Puerto Rico (PRISA)	1358th
Luisa Acevedo Concilio General de Trabajadores Comité de Organizaciones Sindicales	1358th
Carlos Caneche Mata Partido Acción Democrática	1359th
Freddy Muñoz Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS)	1359th
Gustavo Tarre Comisión Político Electoral Independiente (COPPEI)	1359th
Daniel Ramos Puerto Rican Parade Committee of Chicago	1359th
Carmelo Felix Matta Gran Consejo Viequense Movimiento por Monte Carmelo	1359th
Josefina Rodríguez Movimiento de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueño (MLN)	1359th
José Luis León Ortiz Comité Unitario Contra la Represión y en Defensa de los Presos Políticos (CUCRE)	1359th
James Harris Socialist Workers Party	1359th
George Murphy Puertorriqueños en Acción Ciudadana	1359th
Linda Backiel Center for Constitutional Rights	1359th
Isabel Rosado Morales Vecinos de la Base Roosevelt Roads en Ceiba	1359th
Cody McCone Brehon Law Society	1359th
Daniel Delgado Ramos Asociación de Ingenieros Estadistas	1359th

44. At the meetings indicated, the Committee decided to accede to requests by the following delegations for participation in its consideration of the item: Nicaragua, at the 1356th meeting, on 16 August; and Panama, at the 1358th meeting, on 17 August; as well as the Permanent Observer of Palestine, at the 1357th meeting, on 16 August; and the observer of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), at the 1359th meeting, on 17 August.

45. At the 1359th meeting, on 17 August, the representative of Cuba, in the course of his statement, introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1714 (A/AC.109/PV.1359).

46. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Nicaragua and Panama, as well as by the observers of Palestine and ANC (A/AC.109/PV.1359).

47. Also at the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Norway and Venezuela (A/AC.109/PV.1359), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1714, by a vote of 9 to 2, with 11 abstentions (see para. 48).

48. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1013) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1359th meeting, on 17 August 1988, to which reference is made in paragraph 47, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of the resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 9/

Recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico and, in particular, the resolutions adopted in August of 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1988, 10/

Conscious of the growing importance for the peoples and nations of Latin America of affirming their unity and national identity,

Recognizing the clearly Latin American character and identity of the people and culture of Puerto Rico,

Having heard statements and testimony representative of various viewpoints among the people of Puerto Rico and its social institutions,

Bearing in mind the declarations concerning Puerto Rico adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, particularly those formulated by the Ministerial Meeting of its Coordinating Bureau held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989,

Bearing in mind also the process under way in the Congress of the United States of America which may result in the adoption of legislation leading to the holding of some form of consultations among the people of Puerto Rico regarding its political future,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the full applicability of the fundamental principles of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico;

2. Expresses its hope, and that of the international community, that in any consultations the people of Puerto Rico may exercise without hindrance its right to self-determination and independence, with the express recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality, in conformity with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Requests the Rapporteur to present a report to the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico;

4. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuing review.

49. On 24 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

F. International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism

50. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988, by which it declared the period 1990-2000 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and requested the Secretary-General "to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report that would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in the twenty-first century, a world free from 'colonialism".

51. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, the Special Committee, mindful of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and by approving the recommendation of its Chairman on the Committee's organization of work for the year, decided to allocate to the Working Group and plenary meetings of the Committee an item entitled "International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism".

52. At its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 96th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1716). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

> "5. ... the Working Group considered the item and, in view of the fact that the reporting responsibility rests with the Secretary-General, decided to recommend that the Special Committee should authorize the Chairman to hold further consultations, as appropriate, and communicate views of the members, if any, to the Secretary-General for his consideration."

53. At the same meeting, with the Committee's consent, the Chairman of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1360).

54. Also at the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1360), the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation. On the basis of the consultations held in that regard, the Secretary-General was informed that members were in general agreement with the suggested plan of action.

G. Consideration of other matters

1. Matters relating to the small Territories

55. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and at meetings of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as appropriate.

56. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 43/45, by paragraph 12 (d) of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories whenever the Special Committee deems it appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence".

57. During the year the Special Committee and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories gave extensive consideration to all phases of the situation obtaining in the small Territories (see chaps. X and XI of the present report).

2. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization

58. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

59. The subsidiary bodies accordingly took that decision into account in examining the items referred to them for consideration. The Special Committee also took that decision into account in its consideration of specific items in plenary meetings.

3. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

60. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work

(A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

61. Having regard to its programme of work for 1990, the Special Committee, at its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, considered the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters, taking into account the provisions of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961 and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, by which the General Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Also at its 1360th meeting, by approving the recommendations contained in the 95th report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1), the Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a statement to the effect that it might consider accepting, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1990, and that, when particulars of such meetings became known, it would request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

4. Pattern of conferences

62. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as appropriate an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations. In so doing, the Committee was conscious of the fact that it had initiated some important measures in rationalizing its working methods, many of which were subsequently incorporated in a number of resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly. Further recalling the measures it had taken heretofore in that connection, the Committee decided to continue to exercise its initiatives in the effective utilization of the limited conference resources and the further reduction of its documentation requirements.

63. During the year, the Committee also continued the practice of circulating communications and information material, as far as possible, in the form of informal notes and aide-mémoire in the original language of submission, thus curtailing documentation requirements by some 4,000 pages and accruing considerable savings for the Organization. A list of the official documents issued by the Committee during 1989 is contained in the annex to the present chapter.

64. At its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 95th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

> "10. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular resolution 43/222 of 21 December 1988. By organizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the

Committee had been able to curtail the number of its formal meetings considerably.*

"11. The Working Group decided to recomomend that the Special Committee should intensify its endeavour in this regard. The Working Group also decided to recommend that the Committee should continue to monitor closely its utilization of the conference-servicing resources requested and to minimize the wasteage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

"12. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable work-load for 1990, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1990 in the following manner:

(a) Plenary

February/May	As required
June/July	20 meetings
August	As required

(b) Subsidiary bodies

March/May	50 meetings
June/July	As required

(c) The Committee may hold additional meetings, should developments so require.

"13. It was understood that this programme would not preclude the holding of extra-sessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. It was also understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1990, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

"14. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1991, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1990."

65. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

5. Control and limitation of documentation

66. At its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 95th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

---

* See section D of the present chapter.

"15. The Working Group noted that, during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984. Those measures included, inter alia, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee should maintain the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly."

67. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

6. Cooperation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee

68. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States, as representatives of the administering Powers concerned, continued to participate, in accordance with established procedure, in the related work of the Special Committee as reflected in chapter X of the present report.

69. The delegations of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not participate in the work of the Committee. 11/

70. In its reports on the Territories under the United Kingdom administration, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact thereof on its work and reiterated its appeal to the administering Power to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee.

71. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August, adopted a draft resolution (A/AC/109/L.1708) on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/1006), by which the Committee urged the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and also urged it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration (see chap. IV, para. 11, of the present report).

7. Participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations

72. Within the context of the Special Committee's consideration of the item entitled "Special Committee decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico", the observers of Palestine and ANC made statements (see para. 46). The representatives of ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) also participated in the relevant proceedings of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see A/AC.109/L.1688).

73. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, considered the following recommendations of the Working Group (A/AC.101/L.1713 and Corr.1):

"7. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee might, in connection with its consideration of the related items in 1990, invite, as appropriate, representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to continue to take part in the relevant proceedings. The Special Committee might therefore request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provisions in accordance with established procedure when particulars of such requirements have become known.

"8. In the same context, the Working Group decided to reiterate its recommendation that the Special Committee continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise. The Special Committee should therefore request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provisions in accordance with established procedure when particulars of such requirements have become known."

74. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendations of the Working Group.

8. Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

75. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, by paragraph 2 of which the Assembly recommended that, "on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity", and as reflected in the 272nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1684), a series of activities was undertaken in observance of the Week with the cooperation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world (see chap. III, para. 11, of the present report).

76. On 22 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in commemoration of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, "to rally their utmost political, material and moral support for colonial peoples who are struggling for freedom and independence" (see chap. III, para. 12, of the present report).

9. Representation at seminars, meetings and conferences of intergovernmental and other organizations

77. At its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, the Special Committee considered the following recommendation of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1):

"9. In keeping with the related requirements for the provision of the necessary budgetary resources, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, first, a statement to the effect that the Committee would continue to be represented at relevant seminars, meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned and by non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization; and, second, a recommendation that the General Assembly should make appropriate budgetary provisions to cover such activities of the Committee in 1990."

78. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

10. Report of the Special Committee to the General Assembly

79. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1682) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401 relating to rationalization of procedures and organization, the Special Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1988 session 12/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-third session.

80. At its 1348th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to prepare and submit directly to the General Assembly the various chapters of the report of the Committee in accordance with established practice and procedure.

11. Other questions

81. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions and decisions listed in the note of the Secretary-General on the organization of work of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1681 and A/AC.109/L.1681/Add.1, para. 15).

82. This decision was taken into account during the consideration of specific Territories and other items at both sub-committee and plenary meetings.

H. Relations with United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

1. Security Council

83. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 43/45, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security".

84. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Committee at its 1360th meeting, on 18 August 1989. 13/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter IX of the present report.

85. The Special Committee, on 30 August 1989, drew the attention of the Security Council to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1347th meeting, on 7 August, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. 14/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter X of the present report.

86. The Special Committee, on 17 August 1989, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of a decision adopted at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August, concerning military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 15/ An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

87. During the year, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Trusteeship Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

88. The Special Committee, on 30 August 1989, drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1347th meeting, on 7 August, concerning the Trust Territory. 16/

3. Economic and Social Council

89. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 43/30 of 22 November 1988, relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Committee to consider "appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, and of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VII of the present report.

4. Commission on Human Rights

90. During the year, the Special Committee followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights in regard to the question of the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, and to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

91. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including resolutions 1989/3 to 1989/9 of 23 February 1989, 1989/18, 1989/21, 1989/22 and 1989/45 of 6 March 1989, and those of its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, including resolutions 1988/6 of 25 August 1988, 1988/18 and 1988/34 of 1 September 1988. The Committee also took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to humanitarian matters, including resolutions 43/91, 43/92, 43/129, 43/130 and 43/146 of 8 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/74 of 24 May 1989.

5. Special Committee against Apartheid

92. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest.

93. The Chairman made statements on 21 March at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.625) and on 6 April at a meeting marking the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of PAC (A/AC.115/SR.627).

6. United Nations Council for Namibia

94. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship.

95. The representative of Czechoslovakia, Vice-Chairman of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on 25 August 1989, in commemoration of Namibia Day.

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

96. During the year, having regard to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racil Discrimination, the Special Committee continued to follow the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see para. 109). The Special Committee noted that that Committee, owing to the curtailment of its thirty-sixth session, had postponed to its 1989 session substantive consideration of matters falling within the purview of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

8. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

97. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in and addressed a North American regional seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held in New York on 19 and 20 June.

9. Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

98. In accordance with the requests contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee continued its consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In the same context, the Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, again held consultations during the year with officials of several organizations. An account of these consultations and of the Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter VII of the present report.

99. During the year, the Special Committee adopted decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of Namibia and to the peoples of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. These decisions are reflected in chapters VII, IX and X of the present report.

10. Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

100. The representative of the Congo, on behalf of the Special Committee, participated in the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 17 to 19 May 1989.

101. The representative of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Special Committee, participated in the ministerial meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on peace and the rule of law in international affairs, held at The Hague from 26 to 29 June 1989.

102. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989.

11. Organization of African Unity

103. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its General Secretariat on matters of common interest.

104. The Chairman represented the Special Committee at the following meetings of OAU: forty-ninth and fiftieth ordinary sessions of the Council of Ministers, held at Addis Ababa from 20 to 25 February and 17 to 22 July, respectively; fifty-second ordinary session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa,

held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 10 to 12 July; twenty-fifth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 26 July.

105. In response to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at the fifty-first ordinary session of the OAU Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Tripoli from 13 to 15 February, the Chairman sent a message on behalf of the Committee.

12. Non-governmental organizations

106. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 43/45 and 43/46 of 22 November 1988, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. The related decisions of the Committee are reflected in chapter III of the present report.

107. The representative of Ethiopia participated, on behalf of the Special Committee, in a Non-Governmental Organizations' International Conference on "Non-Alignment in International Relations", held at New Delhi from 28 to 30 July.

I. Action relating to international conventions/studies/programmes

1. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 17/

108. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary meetings and at meetings of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as appropriate.

109. The Special Committee continued during the year to monitor related developments in Territories, having regard to the relevant provisions of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

2. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

110. The Special Committee continued during the year to take into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 43/97 of 8 December 1988 in connection with its consideration of the related items and invited its Chairman to continue to extend all possible assistance to, and cooperate closely with, the Secretary-General in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Assembly in relation to the "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

111. The Special Committee, in a related context, took into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/8 of 23 February 1989 concerning the implementation of the Convention.

3. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

112. The Special Committee continued to take into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned relating to the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/91 of 8 December 1988 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/83 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, as well as the relevant report 18/ of and note 19/ by the Secretary-General.

113. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account the relevant provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/9 of 23 February 1989 concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

J. Review of work*

114. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly, the Special Committee continued at its 1989 session to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence, and formulated specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism, as reflected elsewhere in the present report. A brief outline of decisions adopted by the Committee during the year is given below.

115. On Namibia, the Special Committee recalled Security Council resolutions 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 relating to the question of Namibia and took note of the report of the Secretary-General 20/ and his explanatory statement 21/ for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The Committee welcomed the emplacement on 1 April 1989 of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia and reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. The Committee reaffirmed the responsibility of all parties concerned to cooperate with the United Nations to ensure the full and effective implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and called upon all parties concerned to honour their commitments to the United Nations plan that would ensure

---

* This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1989 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

free and fair elections in Namibia in November 1989 under the supervision and control of the United Nations. Further, the Committee reaffirmed its support for the efforts being deployed by the Security Council and the Secretary-General in order to create and maintain the necessary conditions for a genuinely free and fair process of self-determination in Namibia. In reaffirming that Namibia was the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved, the Committee urged the Security Council to continue to follow developments in Namibia very closely in order to ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form. In emphasizing the necessity of continuing to monitor closely the decolonization process in the Territory through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the Committee decided to send to Namibia a visiting mission to monitor closely the decolonization process, in particular to observe the preparations as well as the elections in November 1989, and requested that visiting mission to submit to the Special Committee a report on its visit to the Territory. The Committee, cognizant of the need for all-round support to the Namibian people, especially during the transition and the formative stages of independence, urged Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and other organizations associated with the United Nations to provide economic and financial assistance to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence. The Committee requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations and arrangements for the dispatch of that mission.

116. In connection with the commemoration in 1990 of the thirieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee prepared during the year a programme of activities to be undertaken in observance of the occasion in 1990, for consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (see chap. II of the present report). In so doing, the Committee was guided by its conviction that the occasion provided an appropriate opportunity to evaluate the progress achieved during the past 30 years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. The suggested programme set out a series of specific activities to mark the occasion at the international, regional and national levels.

117. As regards the decolonization of other Territories, the majority of which are island Territories scattered over a wide span of oceans, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources did not in any way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee reiterated also that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in those Territories as would enable their peoples to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Declaration. In that connection, the Committee also reaffirmed the importance of fostering an awareness among the peoples of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in respect of the Territories concerned

was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued cooperation extended to it by the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States as administering Powers, in accordance with established procedure. The United Kingdom and France did not participate in the related work of the Committee during the year. The Committee hoped that the two Governments would reconsider their position in that regard.

118. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate, first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, stressed the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to those Territories in order to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration. The Committee called upon the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the United Nations in that connection.

119. On the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee noted the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories and considered that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance, and reaffirmed the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of all relevant United Nations resolutions. The Special Committee, conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia, requested the organizations of the United Nations system to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia, in particular during the period of transition to and immediately after independence. The Committee requested the organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and to refrain from taking any action that might imply support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States. The Committee reiterated that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and cooperation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned to intensify programmes of assistance and urged the executive heads of those organizations to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. The Committee also urged the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories. Further, the Committee urged organizations of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to resist the destabilization being perpetrated by the racist régime of South Africa.

120. As concerns activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in colonial Territories, the Committee reaffirmed that any economic or other activity that impeded the implementation of the Declaration and obstructed efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories was in direct

violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of their natural resources. The Committee also reaffirmed that the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality. The Committee condemned the policies of Governments that continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee strongly condemned the collaboration of certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field. The Committee called upon all Governments that had not yet done so to take urgent effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories that were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not yet done so to take effective measures to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa. The Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

121. With respect to the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and indepencence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration. Further, the Committee urged the administering Powers to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territories concerned in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Committee once again called upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate such activities and dismantle such military bases. The Committee reiterated that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The Committee condemned the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and expressed its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries. It called upon them to end all such collaboration. The Committee also deprecated the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations.

122. On the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, the Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion in support of the peoples of colonial Territories and their

national liberation movements in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. Bearing in mind the important role being played by an increasing number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee invited those organizations to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism, as well as their support for all colonial peoples. The Committee considered it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues - publicizing the activities of United Nations organs in the field of decolonization and providing wider dissemination of information on all colonial Territories. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information to intensify its information activities on decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and through the effective deployment of the United Nations information centres, and report thereon to the Committee.

123. During the year, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As regards its decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of representatives of organizations concerned and adopted a further resolution on the matter, which is set out in paragraph 48 of the present chapter.

124. In accordance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly, the Special Committee was able during the year to reduce to a minimum the number of its formal meetings and to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

K. Future work

125. In accordance with the mandate entrusted to it in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's forty-fourth session, the Special Committee intends during 1990 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories that have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by all States, in particular the administering Powers, with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. On the basis of that review, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations on the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

126. The Special Committee will continue to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security.

127. In view of the importance that it attaches to the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the suggested programme of activities as set out in chapter II, paragraph 5, of the present report. Subject to approval by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, the Committee intends to undertake those activities envisaged within the programme during 1990.

128. The Special Committee will continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, whenever possible by dispatching visiting missions to those Territories, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable.

129. The Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of further measures to bring an end to the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. Further, the Committee intends to continue its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

130. The Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee will once again review the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee will hold further consultations and contacts with those organizations, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations, to be held in 1990, between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the Assembly, the Council and the Committee itself. Further, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

131. In its resolutions relating to specific Territories, the General Assembly has repeatedly called upon the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Special Committee by permitting access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. Having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting missions to colonial Territories, the Committee continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such missions as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, the Committee will continue to seek the full cooperation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting missions to Territories.

132. Conscious of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee will give its continuous attention to the question of dissemination of information on decolonization. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. The Committee will again make appropriate recommendations, for consideration by the Assembly, on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. The Assembly will no doubt

wish to urge the administering Powers to cooperate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the Territories concerned.

133. In view of the importance that it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the poeples of the dependent Territories, the Special Committee will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, it is the Committee's intention also to continue to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those organizations, as well as such meetings as may be organized by the United Nations bodies concerned and other intergovernmental organizations.

134. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite, as appropriate, representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to continue to take part in the relevant proceedings. Further, whenever necessary, the Committee will also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with OAU and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in the Territory, which it might not be able to secure otherwise.

135. In the light of the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years, as well as its probable work-load for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1990-1991, which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connection, as authorized by the Assembly, the Committee intends to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, the Committee will consider accepting such invitations as might be received in that connection in 1990 and, when particulars of such meetings became known, it would request the Secretary-General to seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure.

136. The Special Committee suggests that, when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its forty-fourth session, it may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks it envisages for 1990. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connection, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in the work relating to the Territories under their respective administrations. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the

Assembly should continue to invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussions in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

137. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1990. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls that in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, the Secretary-General has included estimates in respect of the regular programme of work of the Special Committee for 1990 and 1991 based on the level of activities approved for the year 1989, without prejudice to the decisions to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions. On that basis, the Special Committee understands that adequate provisions would be approved by the General Assembly. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 135) within the context of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) and when particulars of such meetings become available, it is understood that the Secretary-General will, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, seek the necessary budgetary provision in accordance with established procedure. In addition, the Committee requests that the Assembly make such financial provision as deemed appropriate to cover the activities envisaged in connection with the commemoration in 1990 of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, as set out in chapter II of the present report. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

L. Conclusion of 1989 session

138. At its 1348th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee decided to request the Rapporteur to prepare and submit the present report directly to the General Assembly, in accordance with established practice.

139. At the 1360th meeting, on 18 August, statements were made by the Chairman and by the representative of Fiji on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1989 session (A/AC.109/PV.1360).

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly as its eighteenth to forty-third sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23); ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/42/23); and ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23).

Notes (continued)

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23).

4/ Ibid., chap. I, sect. J.

5/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 8, document A/43/250, para. 28.

6/ Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 114, document A/43/843.

7/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. I, para. 127.

8/ Ibid., para. 51.

9/ A/AC.109/L.1703.

10/ A/AC.109/798, A/AC.109/844, A/AC.109/883, A/AC.109/925 and A/AC.109/973.

11/ For the explanation of their non-participation, see document A/42/651, annex, and Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. I, paras. 77 and 78.

13/ S/20810.

14/ S/20827.

15/ S/20796.

16/ T/1939.

17/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annex.

18/ E/1989/42 and Add.1-4.

19/ E/1989/48.

20/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989, documents S/20412 and Add.1 and 2.

21/ Ibid., document S/20457.

Annex

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1989

Document No.	Title	Date
Documents issued in the general series		
A/AC.109/INF/27 and Add.1 and Add.2	List of delegations	21 April 1989 26 July 1989 31 August 1989
A/AC.109/974	Letter dated 2 November 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	30 December 1988
A/AC.109/975 and Add.1	Anguilla (working paper)	1 March 1989 28 March 1989
A/AC.109/976	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa: Anguilla	17 April 1989
A/AC.109/977	Pitcairn (working paper)	2 March 1989
A/AC.109/978	St. Helena (working paper)	2 March 1989
A/AC.109/979 and Add.1	Tokelau (working paper)	14 March 1989 29 March 1989
A/AC.109/980	Montserrat (working paper)	15 March 1989
A/AC.109/981	Letter dated 10 November 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	15 March 1989
A/AC.109/982	Cayman Islands (working paper)	31 March 1989
A/AC.109/983	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	31 March 1989

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/984	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands	5 April 1989
A/AC.109/985	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	14 April 1989
A/AC.109/986	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	28 April 1989
A/AC.109/987	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: United States Virgin Islands	10 April 1989
A/AC.109/988	American Samoa (working paper)	12 April 1989
A/AC.109/989	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Cayman Islands	14 April 1989
A/AC.109/990	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: United States Virgin Islands	28 April 1989
A/AC.109/991	Letter dated 14 April 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General	9 May 1989
A/AC.109/992	Guam (working paper)	16 May 1989
A/AC.109/993	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Guam	16 May 1989
A/AC.109/994	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Montserrat	15 May 1989
A/AC.109/995	Bermuda (working paper)	18 May 1989
A/AC.109/996	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Bermuda	18 May 1989
A/AC.109/997	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Bermuda	18 May 1989
A/AC.109/998	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	8 June 1989

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/999/Rev.1	Western Sahara (working paper)	7 August 1989
A/AC.109/1000	New Caledonia (working paper)	25 July 1989
A/AC.109/1001	East Timor (working paper)	27 July 1989
A/AC.109/1002	Letter dated 4 August 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	4 August 1989
A/AC.109/1002/Add.1	Letter dated 14 August 1989 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	18 August 1989
A/AC.109/1003	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	4 August 1989
A/AC.109/1004	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	9 August 1989
A/AC.109/1005	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August 1989	9 August 1989
A/AC.109/1006	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August 1989	9 August 1989
A/AC.109/1007 and Corr.1	Gibraltar (working paper)	11 August 1989 22 August 1989
A/AC.109/1008	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989	15 August 1989
A/AC.109/1009	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989	15 August 1989

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/1010	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989	15 August 1989
A/AC.109/1011	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989	15 August 1989
A/AC.109/1012	Question of New Caledonia: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1355th meeting, on 15 August 1989	15 August 1989
A/AC.109/1013	Special Committee decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1359th meeting, on 17 August 1989	18 August 1989
A/AC.109/1014	Question of Namibia: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1360th meeting, on 18 August 1989	18 August 1989

Documents issued in the limited series

A/AC.109/L.1681 and Add.1	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly - note by the Secretary-General	18 January 1989 1 February 1989
A/AC.109/L.1682	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	1 February 1989
A/AC.109/L.1683	271st report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Organization of work	6 April 1989
A/AC.109/L.1684	272nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	17 May 1989

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1685	273rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Question of dissemination of information on decolonization	10 July 1989
A/AC.109/L.1686 and Add.1	274th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	23 June 1989 5 February 1990
A/AC.109/L.1687	275th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Consultations with relevant non-governmental organizations on questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	22 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1688	276th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Consultations with representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements	22 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1689	277th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: Examination of the progress made in the carrying into effect of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	22 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1690	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1691	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1692	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Bermuda	30 June 1989

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1693	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1694	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: American Samoa	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1695	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1696	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: St. Helena	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1697	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Anguilla	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1698	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1699	Report of the Sub-Committee on Territories: Montserrat	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1700	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Tokelau	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1701	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1702	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Guam	30 June 1989
A/AC.109/L.1703	Special Committee decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico: report of the Rapporteur	28 July 1989
A/AC.109/L.1704	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	31 July 1989
A/AC.109/L.1705	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: report of the Chairman	2 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1706	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	4 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1707	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Chairman	7 August 1989

Document No.	Title	Date
A/AC.109/L.1708	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	7 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1709	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: draft resolution	11 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1710	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: draft consensus	11 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1711	Question of New Caledonia: draft resolution	10 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1712	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	11 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1	95th report of the Working Group	15 August 1989 16 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1714	Special Committee decision of 16 August 1988 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	16 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1715	Question of Namibia: draft resolution	16 August 1989
A/AC.109/L.1716	96th report of the Working Group	17 August 1989

CHAPTER II*

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. In connection with the programme of activities for the thirtieth anniversary, the General Assembly, by paragraph 12 (f) of resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, requested the Special Committee "to prepare and submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, preparatory to the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration in 1990 and in order to further enhance the process of decolonization, recommendations on appropriate programmes of activities to be undertaken by the United Nations, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the course of the commemorative year".

2. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the "Programme of activities for the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

3. At its 1360th meeting, on 18 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 95th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

> "3. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee adopt the annexed draft text of a resolution as well as the programme of activities relating to the thirtieth anniversary (see annex to the draft resolution), prepared by the Chairman in consultation with the officers of the Committee, for submission to the General Assembly in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution.
>
> "4. The above recommendation was made on the understanding that suggestions regarding the choice of a motto for the anniversary (see annex to the draft resolution, para. 13 1/) would be subject to further consultations with the members of the Bureau.
>
> "...

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part I).

"ANNEX

"Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

"The Special Committee,

"Bearing in mind that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, a/

"Emphasizing the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the period in the process of decolonization, in particular in the implementation of the Declaration during the past thirty years, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world,

"1. Commends the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in the annex to the present resolution, for appropriate action, to all States, the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to make adequate resources available for undertaking the measures envisaged in the Programme;

"3. Decides, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-fourth session, to follow closely the implementation of the Programme and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

"a/ Resolution 1514 (XV)."

[For the text of the Programme of Activities, see sect. B, para. 5, annex to the draft resolution]

4. Also at its 1360th meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations. Subsequently, on the basis of the consultations held, it was decided that the motto for the thirtieth anniversary should be: "Complete decolonization - objective 2000".

B. Recommendation of the Special Committee

5. The Special Committee submits to the General Assembly for its consideration the following draft resolution, together with the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples annexed thereto:

Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

Bearing in mind that the year 1990 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 3/

Emphasizing the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the period in the process of decolonization, in particular in the implementation of the Declaration during the past thirty years, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world,

1. Approves the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Commends the Programme, for appropriate action, to all States, the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to make adequate resources available for undertaking the measures envisaged in the Programme;

4. Requests the Special Committee to follow closely the implementation of the Programme and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX

Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past thirty years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard. It would also, in light of General Assembly resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988 on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, provide the opportunity to formulate specific measures for the elimination of all remnants of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. To this end the following special programme of activities may be envisaged.

A. Activities at the international level

Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly

2. A special commemorative meeting may be held in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration (recognition of contributions made by individuals) would be the subject of subsequent consultations between the President of the General Assembly and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(a) The meeting shall be held in early October 1990 during the presence at United Nations Headquarters of a number of Heads of State or Government.

(b) Statements might be made by the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, and by the representatives of the regional groups.

Special declaration/final document to be adopted by the General Assembly

3. The Special Committee shall be requested to prepare the draft text of a commemorative declaration to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session. That commemorative declaration shall not only highlight the work accomplished during the past thirty years but would also take into account the plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

Seminars to be held by the Special Committee

Regional seminars

4. The Special Committee shall hold in 1990 two regional seminars on the subject of decolonization.

5. Those seminars would be an appropriate occasion for the participants to reflect upon the specific concerns and problems of the small dependent islands. In that connection, the following themes might be considered:

(a) Self-determination and economic and social development - the case of small islands;

(b) Heightening of awareness of options concerning future political status;

(c) Colonialism and racial discrimination;

(d) Self-determination - the constraints faced by small Territories: prospects and challenges for the future;

(e) Self-determination and regional integration of small islands;

(f) Advantages and disadvantages of foreign economic interests and/or activities in the small Territories - the views of the populations concerned;

(g) Consequences of the military use of small islands;

(h) Environmental problems affecting small islands;

(i) Protection of land for island populations and dangers of foreign exploitation;

(j) Protection of natural resources, particularly marine resources, for the benefit of the populations of small islands and Territories.

6. The working papers prepared by the Secretariat on specific Territories for the 1990 session of the Special Committee could serve as a basis for discussions. Participants will also be asked to submit papers on the above themes.

7. The seminars will be held in the Caribbean and Asia/Pacific regions at the appropriate time prior to the July/August session of the Special Committee in 1990.

8. Seminars may be attended by the following:

(a) Up to five members of the Special Committee - one from each region;

(b) Representative of the Secretary-General;

(c) Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

(d) Representatives of the host Government;

(e) Representatives of the administering Powers;

(f) Representatives of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system;

(g) Representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the regions concerned - at least one per Territory - should be invited to participate in those seminars (modalities for their participation to be determined in consultation with the administering Powers concerned);

(h) Up to 30 representatives of non-governmental organizations based in the region;

(i) Up to three eminent personalities in the field of decolonization.

Seminar at United Nations Headquarters

9. The Special Committee shall organize, in close consultation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a seminar on dissemination of information on decolonization to be held at United Nations Headquarters. Participants would include journalists accredited to the United Nations, non-governmental organizations, representatives of educational and research institutions, universities, etc.

Activities by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned

10. The organizations concerned are requested to undertake various activities in commemoration of the anniversary during 1990. These activities may include the preparation of special publications and studies and the holding of exhibits, seminars and symposia. An account of activities related to decolonization would be highlighted with a view to enhancing their assistance to the ongoing decolonization process.

11. The organizations concerned are requested to draw up concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories.

Dissemination of information on decolonization

12. The Secretary-General is requested to take concrete measures to give widespread and intensified publicity to the situation in the Territories concerned and to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, in consultation with the Special Committee, should:

(a) Prepare special publications devoted to the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration, including special issues of the Decolonization Bulletin and Objective: Justice;

(b) Hold public screenings of films concerning the process of decolonization;

(c) Prepare and distribute audio-visual materials on decolonization to national radio and television stations;

(d) Hold exhibitions of photographs and publications related to decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and at various United Nations information centres;

(e) Organize special briefings of non-governmental organizations and other interested groups on the subject of decolonization.

Other activities

13. The motto for the anniversary should be: "Complete decolonization - objective 2000".

14. The Secretary-General is requested to arrange, through the United Nations Postal Administration, for a special postal cancellation.

B. Activities at the regional level

15. Intergovernmental regional organizations are requested to intensify their activities to help to eliminate the last manifestations of colonialism and, to that end, to increase their collaboration with one another. They are also encouraged to hold commemorative meetings and seminars, prepare special studies on various aspects of colonial questions and adopt measures to increase moral and material assistance to the peoples concerned.

C. Activities at the national level

16. Heads of State and Government, high-ranking officials, representatives of political movements, religious organizations, trade unions and other national organizations are to be called upon to issue special messages on the occasion of the anniversary.

17. Governments may be invited to establish, in cooperation with national United Nations associations, national committees for the commemoration of the anniversary to plan and coordinate various activities to be undertaken in 1990, such as publicizing the work of the United Nations on decolonization through publications, educational programmes in schools and universities, special studies, seminars, radio-television programmes, etc., including the widest possible dissemination in their national languages of the Declaration and the various resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on decolonization; the issuance of a commemorative postal stamp, etc.

18. In undertaking the above activities, particular attention shall be devoted to the various manifestations of colonialism, including racial discrimination and apartheid.

Notes

1/ The original text of paragraph 13 (see A/AC.109/L.1713 and Corr.1) read as follows:

"13. Suggestions for the motto for the anniversary include the following:

(a) 'Freedom for all by 2000';

(b) 'No colony by 2000';

(c) 'Complete decolonization - objective 2000';

(d) 'As the millennium ends - so does colonialism';

(e) 'Twenty-first century begins - colonialism ends';

(f) 'Freeing the colonies for 2000';

(g) 'A new legacy: free colonies by 2000';

(h) 'Closing colonialism with the opening of millennium';

(i) 'Freedom by 2000'."

2/ The present chapter.

3/ Resolution 1514 (XV).

CHAPTER III*

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and allocated to it certain specific items for its consideration. The Committee further decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization, as appropriate, at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1348th and 1349th meetings, on 7 and 9 August 1989, respectively.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions including, in particular, resolution 43/46 of 22 November 1988 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, and resolution 43/45 of the same date on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also considered Assembly resolutions 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating, respectively, to the twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, as well as non-governmental organizations.

4. In connection with the annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat undertook a number of activities during the week of 22 May 1989 (see para. 11), as set out in the 272nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1684) which the Special Committee approved on 18 May 1989 on the basis of related consultations and on the understanding that further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations contained therein.

5. On the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 28 March and following consultations in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance heard a statement by Mr. J. A. González-González at its 462nd meeting, on 30 March 1989 (GA/COL/2669).

6. At the 1348th meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1348), introduced the 275th to 277th reports of the Sub-Committee

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part II).

(A/AC.109/L.1687-L.1689). The 275th report dealt with the Sub-Committee's consultations with non-governmental organizations and the 276th report contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with the representatives of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations and those of the national liberation movements concerned. The 277th report related to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118.

7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1348), the Special Committee adopted the 275th and 276th reports of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1687 and L.1688) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary, (see paras. 14 and 15), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted the 277th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1689) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. In accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 16).

9. At the 1349th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1349), introduced the 273rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1685). That report related to the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of the Department of Public Information and of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the Secretariat.

10. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1349), the Special Committee adopted the 273rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1685) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations, as appropriate and necessary (see para. 13), and that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

11. The 272nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1684), adopted by the Special Committee on 18 May 1989 (see para. 4), contained the following conclusions and recommendations, on the basis of which a number of activities were undertaken in connection with the Week of Solidarity:

(a) The Chairman of the Special Committee should issue a press statement on the Week of Solidarity, which should be given maximum publicity by the Department of Public Information;

(b) Activities in connection with the Week should be announced at the daily briefings for the members of the press corps, who would be invited to attend the activities;

(c) Dispatches covering activities in connection with the Week should be sent to the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies;

(d) A briefing should be held for non-governmental organizations concerned with colonial questions;

(e) A public screening of films on the same subject should be held;

(f) The weekly News Digest should report on activities undertaken during the Week;

(g) Information regarding the Week should be included in the booklet United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers);

(h) During the Week, anti-apartheid radio programmes for the month of May should include coverage of all activities in connection with the Week;

(i) In response to the mandate contained in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/46 of 22 November 1988, the United Nations information centres should intensify their activities in connection with the Week. In this regard, United Nations information centres and other United Nations field offices should organize public information programmes, particularly for non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, for the promotion of the Week, using printed and audio-visual materials provided by Headquarters;

(j) During the celebration of the Week, support should be given to the current developments regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and the role of the United Nations through the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) to lead Namibia to independence through free and fair elections;

(k) The Special Committee should also request that information on all remaining colonial Territories be given wider dissemination during the week.

12. In accordance with the above decision (see para. 11 (a)), the Chairman of the Special Committee issued on 22 May the following statement in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity:

Statement issued by the Chairman on 22 May 1989 on the Week of Solidarity

"Nearly two decades ago, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, addressed an appeal to the Governments and peoples of the world to hold annually a Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of southern Africa to underline their support for, and solidarity with, the peoples and the national liberation movement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in that region in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

"In 1982, the General Assembly, in line with the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, namely those of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, decided to expand the scope of the Week of Solidarity to include the peoples of all other dependent Territories as well as those in South Africa fighting for freedom, independence and human rights.

"The role of the United Nations in the decolonization process, particularly since the adoption of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, was further enhanced by these and related measures enabling the world body to attain one of its most successful achievements.

"While it is gratifying to note that the past 30 years have witnessed remarkable achievements in the field of decolonization, an accomplishment of which our Organization can be justly proud, it is pertinent to recognize that some 19 Territories, with a population of more than 3 million, have yet to exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

"It is incumbent upon the Special Committee and this Organization as a whole to ensure that none of those Territories is denied the right to determine freely its future. The size, geographical isolation or limited resources of some of those Territories should in no way be used as a pretext to delay the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization.

"With regard to Namibia, this Week of Solidarity affords us the opportunity to reflect further on the critical developments unfolding in the Territory, which are crucial in determining the independence process and the ultimate destiny of its people.

"The international community continues to follow with the utmost concern the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which forms the basis for Namibia's independence. The acts of repression and intimidation perpetrated by South African forces right from the outset of the implementation process which resulted in heavy loss of life of Namibians, comprising largely combatants of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), as well as the ensuing cases of misconduct continue to cause great consternation.

"Hence, while encouraging all positive efforts to implement the process effectively, the international community should remain vigilant against any design to derail the independence plan and stand resolutely behind the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form.

"To this end, the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) should be strengthened to assume effective control and all restrictive and discriminatory laws must be repealed without delay to ensure the security of the Namibian people, including the returnees, in order to enable them to participate fully in free and fair elections.

"Furthermore, all manoeuvres aimed at undermining the Namibian cause should be firmly resisted and effective measures must be taken to avoid the

recurrence of the disruptive acts that marred the initial phase of the process so that the aspiration of the Namibian people for genuine independence will be realized as envisaged in the plan.

"This is also the occasion to renew our solidarity with all the colonial peoples wherever they are - in Africa, the Caribbean, the Atlantic or the Pacific - who are still fighting for their freedom and their inalienable rights.

"The continued subjection of these peoples to alien domination and the exploitation of their economic and human resources by foreign and other interests should be brought to an end. Likewise, military arrangements involving the establishment of military bases and/or installations should not be allowed to continue as they contribute to the perpetuation of the colonial status of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

"As the lack of pertinent information on these small Territories seems to have contributed to the marginalization of the interests of the peoples of those Territories, it is essential that information on the situation obtaining in the Territories be disseminated as widely as possible.

"In South Africa where, despite some schemes aimed at deceiving world public opinion, the system of apartheid continues to impose inhuman treatment on the majority of the population, we strongly support those, irrespective of their race, who have decided to stand up and fight, and we call for the international community to step up its pressure on the racist régime of Pretoria. All necessary measures must be taken to bring about a complete isolation of the régime until it complies with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

"To all the colonial peoples far and near, we wish to express, once again, our full support and solidarity.

"On the occasion of the Week of Solidarity, the Special Committee pays a particular tribute to all those who have given their lives for the cause of freedom and justice everywhere, to the patriots who have been imprisoned, detained or restricted for no reason other than their opposition to colonialism and racism, including the inhuman system of apartheid.

"On behalf of the Special Committee, I wish to urge all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to rally their utmost political, material and moral support for colonial peoples who are struggling for freedom and independence. I appeal to all Member States and international organizations to mobilize public and international support for this just cause."

C. Other decisions of the Special Committee

13. The 273rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1685), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August 1989 (see para. 10), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee should reiterate the importance of the United Nations effecting the widest possible dissemination of true, accurate and topical information on decolonization as an instrument for furthering the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

(2) The Special Committee should condemn the extensive links and collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, nuclear, military and other fields. The Committee should also strongly denounce the attempts by South Africa, its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries to misrepresent the struggle for freedom and independence in southern Africa as terrorist activities and to label the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The Committee should therefore consider it imperative for the United Nations to take all possible steps to intensify its activities in the field of dissemination of information in order to counter such attempts and to make the international community and world public opinion aware that recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of southern Africa entails as a corollary the extension of all moral and material support to them and their national liberation movements.

(3) The Special Committee should reiterate the great importance it attaches to the work of the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship. It should be recalled that the Information Unit on Decolonization in that Department was created in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 in order to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis and in consultation with the Special Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization. The Committee should urge the Department to take all necessary steps to enable it to continue to discharge its mandate.

(4) While noting the active participation of the Department of Public Information in the work of the Sub-Committee and its efforts to produce and disseminate information on decolonization, to monitor the responses received from the United Nations information centres and to report thereon, the Special Committee should request the Department:

(a) To continue to intensify, through all the means at its disposal, its work of publicity in the field of decolonization, basing its activities in this regard on the Charter; on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960; on the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980; on the items on the agenda of the Special Committee; and on all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of other organs of the United Nations active in the field of decolonization;

(b) To underline in all its activities that, despite major achievements in the process of decolonization, colonialism has not been completely eradicated and that the activities of the United Nations in this field should be given high priority until all of the goals of the Declaration have been achieved;

(c) To provide wider dissemination of information on all remaining colonial Territories, including information on all military bases or facilities in any of those Territories;

(d) To provide wider dissemination, particularly through parliamentary bodies, non-governmental organizations, mass media and universities, in a clear and simple form accessible to the public, of basic decolonization resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including those adopted by the Special Committee, and other basic materials concerning decolonization and to distribute them, especially through United Nations information centres, in native languages when appropriate, in particular in those regions in which there are still colonial Territories, and in countries which are administering Powers;

(e) To continue to strengthen cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the United Nations information centres in Africa, as appropriate, with a view to developing a prompt and systematic exchange of information and publicity material;

(f) To continue and strengthen the efforts to counteract the hostile campaign launched by South Africa and its mass media, as well as some Western and other countries and some of their information organs, aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations;

(g) To strengthen further its cooperation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and to provide it on a regular basis with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization;

(h) To disseminate, to the maximum degree possible, materials prepared by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries concerning decolonization;

(i) To adopt measures aimed at providing full coverage of all activities of relevant United Nations bodies in the field of decolonization in press releases in both the English and French languages;

(j) To intensify the provision of information material on decolonization, including through exhibitions to be shown outside United Nations Headquarters, to all United Nations information centres and to increase its assistance to them in all of their activities in the field of decolonization;

(k) To take urgent measures, in cooperation with the Special Committee, so as to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization;

(1) To utilize materials pertaining to the participation of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the decolonization process, and to distribute those materials, as appropriate, through the United Nations information centres.

(5) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to provide it with feedback reports from the United Nations information centres regarding their activities of dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, on the activities undertaken in 1989 in relation to the celebration of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as Those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, prior to the consideration of the celebration of the Week by the Sub-Committee in 1990.

(6) The Special Committee should urge the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to ensure that information bodies provide better coverage of decolonization in all regions, in particular in some countries in Western Europe and North America, taking due account of the recent measures and official censorship imposed by the South African racist régime upon the local and international media related to all aspects of the policies and practices of apartheid and to report thereon to the Sub-Committee in 1990 on the results obtained.

(7) The Special Committee should request the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, to increase its speaking engagements at university campuses across North America and, if requested, in other regions on the subject of decolonization and to inform the Sub-Committee of the experience and the results achieved.

(8) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to continue to take into consideration the important role being played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and in the dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of national liberation movements. The Committee should request the two Departments to continue and intensify their cooperation with non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization, particularly through briefings on colonial issues and through the provision of relevant printed materials on decolonization.

(9) The Special Committee should appeal to the mass media to regard it as their task to contribute to the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism by disseminating information on the current problems of decolonization and to render support to the peoples of the colonial countries.

(10) The Special Committee should further appeal to the mass media to contribute to increasing public awareness of the close link between the struggle against colonialism and the struggle for international peace and security, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter and of the Declaration.

(11) The Special Committee should express the view that the mass media could provide broader coverage of events and activities relating to the struggle against colonialism, such as conferences, seminars and round tables, as well as meetings of United Nations organs dealing with a particular question, and the publication and wide distribution of pertinent resolutions and decisions of such bodies.

(12) The Special Committee should continue, in pursuance of its mandate, to consider new ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the dissemination of information relating to decolonization. To this end, the Special Committee should request, inter alia, to hold consultations with non-United Nations media interested in the dissemination of information on decolonization.

14. The 275th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1687), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1348th meeting, on 7 August 1989 (see para. 7), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee should express the view that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, i.e., by disseminating information on the position of the United Nations with regard to decolonization, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of the national liberation movements and by providing assistance to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa, in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(2) The Special Committee should encourage NGOs active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations by, inter alia, supporting the provisions of, and widely disseminating, particularly to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the texts of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to colonial questions.

(3) The Special Committee should also encourage NGOs active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their support for all colonial peoples, in particular those in southern Africa and their national liberation movements, in their struggle to attain freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(4) The Special Committee should further encourage NGOs to continue their efforts to counteract the destructive and hostile campaign being waged by South Africa, some of its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries to depict the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The best means of accomplishing this is

for NGOs to provide true and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights and to disseminate widely the basic documents of the national liberation movements, particularly the Freedom Charter of the African National Congress of South Africa and the basic documents of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania.

(5) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to provide all NGOs active in the field of decolonization with clear and simple information on colonial issues, in the form of relevant United Nations studies, monographs and other materials, in order to enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories. The provision to NGOs of information on foreign economic and military activities in colonial Territories, including military bases, is of particular importance. The Special Committee should request the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship of the Secretariat to continue preparing material on the subject and to update previous studies. NGOs should be encouraged to assist in disseminating those materials, in particular to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(6) The Special Committee should also request the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship to continue to cooperate with the Institutional Relations and Non-Governmental Organizations Section and the Public Services Section of the Department of Public Information and to provide frequent briefings on decolonization at United Nations Headquarters to interested NGOs and student groups, as well as to university students at campuses away from Headquarters.

(7) The Special Committee and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship should be represented at relevant seminars and other activities on decolonization matters organized by NGOs substantially connected with the mandate and work of the Special Committee in order to disseminate and explain the position of the United Nations on decolonization issues; to discuss their experience in disseminating information on decolonization and in providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements; and to obtain additional information on the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(8) The Special Committee, in order to achieve closer cooperation with the NGOs active in the field of decolonization, should request the organizations concerned to supply it with information on their research and the results thereof with regard to important points of view on the problems of colonialism, as well as on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, and to communicate the results of that research to it, for distribution to all interested NGOs, after consultations in the Special Committee.

(9) The Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship should be requested to utilize, whenever appropriate, information furnished by NGOs concerning the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the agenda of the Special Committee when preparing working papers for the Special Committee.

(10) The Special Committee should reaffirm that consultations with the relevant NGOs active in the field of decolonization should be continued.

15. The 276th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1688), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1348th meeting, on 7 August 1989 (see para. 7), contained the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should commend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for its contribution to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and of racism and apartheid, for the support it gives to the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements fighting for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights and for the attention it devotes to the struggle of independent States in southern Africa against aggression, subversion, destabilization and all forms of colonial or neo-colonial pressures by the Pretoria régime.

(2) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should commend the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements for intensifying their legitimate struggle against apartheid and for national liberation.

(3) The Sub-Committee recommends that all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization should be urged once more to increase their support to the peoples of southern Africa struggling for freedom, independence and human rights and to provide all possible moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, including their information activities.

(4) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee should further strengthen its contacts, cooperation, periodic consultations and systematic exchanges of views with OAU and with the representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(5) The Sub-Committee recommends that a further appeal should be addressed to all Member States to adopt the measures necessary for the dissemination of objective and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements against colonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. The Sub-Committee strongly recommends that all Member States should be asked to report to the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in response to that appeal.

(6) The Sub-Committee urges the Special Committee to recommend to the General Assembly that it should reiterate the appeal contained in Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 regarding voluntary contributions to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.

(7) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information, assisted as appropriate by the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, should further increase press coverage of the situation in southern Africa in order to counter effectively the destructive and hostile propaganda campaign now being waged against the national liberation movements in southern Africa by

the racist régime of Pretoria, some of its Western and other allies and certain of their mass media. For this purpose, the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee and in close cooperation with the national liberation movements in southern Africa, should give preference to the preparation and widest possible dissemination of relevant materials and programmes that reflect the position of the United Nations on the question of decolonization, and on the struggle against apartheid, particularly through the United Nations information centres and those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization on the Special Committee's mailing list.

(8) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information and the Department for Special Political Questions, Regional Cooperation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, should be requested to continue to take all necessary steps to assist, as a matter of priority, the Special Committee and the Special Committee against Apartheid, in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and the dissemination of information on decolonization, with a view to mobilizing public support for the self-determination, freedom and independence of the peoples of southern Africa.

(9) The Sub-Committee requests the Chairman of the Special Committee to discuss with the presiding officer of the Special Committee against Apartheid the holding of periodic consultations in order to coordinate the relevant activities of the two bodies, particularly with regard to raising support for, and its effect on, the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. Among the matters to be considered in the course of those consultations should be effective measures to be taken, within the respective mandates of the two bodies, to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization and to seek ways to increase contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

16. The 277th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1689), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1348th meeting, on 7 August 1989 (see para. 8), contained the recommendation that the Secretary-General should request once more those States that had not yet done so to reply as speedily as possible to his previous communications relating to the Plan of Action contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118. In a note verbale dated 24 August 1989, the Secretary-General drew the attention of those States that had not yet replied to his previous communications relating to the above decision of the Special Committee.

17. The Special Committee also took decisions during the year relating to publicity in connection with other items on its agenda as follows:

(a) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August (see chap. V, para. 9, of the present report) the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests";

(b) In a decision on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August (see chap. VI, para. 9, of the present report), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

CHAPTER IV*

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August 1989.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions including, in particular, those provisions relating to the question contained in resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolutions 43/35 to 43/44 of 22 November 1988 and Assembly decision 43/413 of the same date relating to specific Territories. The Committee also considered Assembly resolutions 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating, respectively, to the twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1707) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 4 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1332nd meeting, on 3 August 1988. 1/ In his report, the Chairman stated, inter alia, that with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of New Zealand and the United States of America had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of the related consultations to be held subsequently.

5. The Chairman further stated in his report that while he had noted the continued readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, he had requested the representative of the United Kingdom once again to communicate to his Government the appeal by members of the Committee to reconsider its decision not to take part in the related work of the Committee, having in mind the negative impact of that decision and stressing the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part II).

decolonization. In that regard, the Chairman recalled that the Special Committee had dispatched in the past no fewer than 10 visiting missions to Territories under United Kingdom administration, and expressed the hope that the Committee would receive, in the near future, invitations from the United Kingdom to send visiting missions to Territories under its administration. The Chairman undertook to keep the Special Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned on that question.

6. At the 1349th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1708).

7. At the same meeting, following statements by the Chairman and by the representative of Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1349), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1708) without objection (see para. 11).

8. On 10 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1006) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

9. In addition to the consideration of the item at the plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described below, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions mentioned in paragraph 3, as well as previous decisions of the Committee relating to the item.

10. By approving the relevant reports of that Sub-Committee, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions and recommendations concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in chapter X of the present report, relating to Tokelau, the Cayman Islands, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands, St. Helena, Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1006) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August 1989, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,
>
> Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question, 2/
>
> Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee requesting the administering Powers to cooperate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration,
>
> Conscious of the constructive results achieved as a consequence of United Nations visiting missions in securing first-hand information about the

Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples regarding their future status, thus enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the attainment by these peoples of the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with serious concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom,

1. Stresses the need to dispatch periodic visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

2. Calls upon the administering Powers to cooperate or continue to cooperate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

3. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and urges it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration;

4. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. III, para. 11.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1707.

CHAPTER V*

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1350th to 1352nd and 1354th meetings, between 11 and 15 August 1989.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 43/29 of 22 November 1988, relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration; and resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988 on the implementation of the Declaration; as well as all other resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa. The Committee also took into consideration the relevant documents of other intergovernmental bodies concerned, to which reference is made in the sixth preambular paragraph of the resolution it adopted on 15 August (see para. 9).

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities, in the following Territories: Anguilla (A/AC.109/976), the Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/984), the Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/989), the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/990), Montserrat (A/AC.109/994) and Bermuda (A/AC.109/997).

5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1350th to 1352nd meetings, on 11 and 14 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Indonesia, India and Cuba at the 1350th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1350); Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1351st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1351); and the Syrian Arab Republic at the 1352nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1352).

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part III).

6. At the 1352nd meeting, on 14 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1709, which was prepared on the basis of consultations with members of the Bureau.

7. At its 1354th meeting, on 15 August, following statements by the representatives of Norway and Chile, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/AC.109/L.1709 (see para. 9), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1354).

8. On 17 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/1009) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1009) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and

that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of apartheid,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and that the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the apartheid régime,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to

foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 43/26 of 17 November 1988, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

12. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to coordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in

those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1346th and 1348th meetings, on 9 February and 7 August 1989, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item, 1/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity that impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the depletive exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests that continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interests of the inhabitants, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration by certain Western and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby strengthening its abhorrent system of apartheid,

Concerned about any foreign economic, financial and other activities which continue to deprive the indigenous populations of colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and that the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in South Africa, and emphasizing the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, in applying pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in South Africa, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the apartheid régime,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetuation of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns those activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories that are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Strongly condemns the collaboration of certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments concerned to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations, equipment or material that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

6. Strongly condemns the collaboration with the racist minority régime of South Africa of certain Western and other countries as well as transnational corporations that continue to make new investments in South Africa and supply the régime with armaments, nuclear technology and all other materials that are likely to buttress it and thus aggravate the threat to world peace;

7. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western and other States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

8. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take, in accordance with the relevant provisions of its resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 43/26 of 17 November 1988, legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories that are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

9. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other natural resources of colonial Territories by foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations that are engaged in the exploitation and export of the natural resources of the Territories, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, are illegal and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of those Territories;

11. Reiterates its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to take legislative, administrative and other measures, individually or collectively, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and encourages those Governments that have recently taken certain unilateral sanction measures against the South African régime to take further measures;

12. Invites all Governments and organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure, in particular, that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

13. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development, and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

14. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign economic interests;

16. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to coordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic

and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic and genuine divestment from corporations doing business in South Africa;

17. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

18. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this item and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Notes

1/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER VI*

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above question as a separate item to be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1350th to 1352nd and 1354th meetings, between 11 and 15 August 1989.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 43/410 of 22 November 1988, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/987), Guam (A/AC.109/993) and Bermuda (A/AC.109/996).

5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1350th and 1351st meetings, on 11 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Indonesia, India and Cuba, at the 1350th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1350); and Afghanistan, Bulgaria and China, at the 1351st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1351).

6. At the 1352nd meeting, on 14 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus (A/AC.109/L.1710) prepared on the basis of consultations with members of the Bureau.

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part III).

7. At its 1354th meeting, on 15 August, following a statement by the representative of Norway, the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus contained in document A/AC.109/L.1710 (see para. 9), it being understood that the reservations expressed by a member would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1354).

8. On 17 August, copies of the consensus (A/AC.109/1011) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to OAU.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/1011) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

> 1. The Special Committee, having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" and recalling its decision of 8 August 1988 on the item, 1/ deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.
>
> 2. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.
>
> 3. The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers

concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The Special Committee reiterates that the colonial Territories and are adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The Special Committee notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Committee declares that the policy of apartheid and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

6. The Special Committee condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 2/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 3/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The Special Committee reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence and appeals to all States to render sustained assistance in all fields in support of the faithful implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

8. The Special Committee considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context the Committee expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end

all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The Special Committee strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime. The Committee thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

10. The Special Committee urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

11. The Special Committee deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The Special Committee decides, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may give in this connection at its forty-fourth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1346th and 1348th meetings, on 9 February and 7 August 1989, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the agenda of the Special Committee entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their

administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 4/ and recalling its decision 43/410 of 22 November 1988 on the question, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request that the Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

3. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration that are detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate immediately and unconditionally such activities and to eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

4. The General Assembly reiterates that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Assembly declares that the policy of apartheid and destabilization pursued by Pretoria not only undermines the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

6. The General Assembly condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 2/ and that it adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining all States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of a series of resolutions adopted by the Security Council, 3/ the General Assembly, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and a number of intergovernmental and regional organizations.

7. The General Assembly reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence and appeals to all States to render sustained assistance in all fields in support of the faithful implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

8. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemns the continuing support to the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields. In this context the Assembly expresses its concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between the racist régime of South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such collaboration and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. The General Assembly strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields and expresses its conviction that such collaboration is in contravention of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime. The Assembly thus calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration.

10. The General Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in South Africa to flee into the neighbouring States.

11. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. The large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

12. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/43/23), chap. V, para. 9.

2/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

3/ Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985, 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985, 571 (1985) of 20 September 1985, 574 (1985) of 7 October 1985, 577 (1985) of 6 December 1985, 580 (1985) of 30 December 1985, 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986, 602 (1987) of 25 November 1987 and 606 (1987) of 23 December 1987.

4/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER VII*

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately, to be considered at its plenary meetings and by the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1349th to 1352nd and 1354th meetings, between 9 and 15 August 1989.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/30 of 22 November 1988 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 26 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions concerning the item.

4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/95, adopted by the Council at its 35th plenary meeting, on 26 July 1989. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples ... to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the second regular session of 1989 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/1989/SR.35). Further, the Committee took into consideration the relevant documents of other intergovernmental bodies concerned, to which reference is made in the third preambular paragraph of the resolution it adopted on 15 August (see para. 14).

5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 23 of resolution 43/30, containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part IV).

6. At the 1349th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 274th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1686 and Add.1). The report contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Also contained in the report were the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1686, para. 6). The 276th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1688), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1348th meeting, also contains a reference to the item.

7. At the 1349th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman drew attention to the relevant documentation, including the report on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council under the terms of paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 43/30 (A/AC.109/L.1705 and E/1989/112).

8. During the course of his statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1349), the Chairman reported on his participation in the work of the Third Committee of the Economic and Social Council in connection with its consideration of the item during the Council's second regular session held at Geneva in July.

9. The general debate on the item took place at the 1350th and 1351st meetings, on 11 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Cuba and Bulgaria, at the 1350th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1350), and Afghanistan and Chile at the 1351st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1351).

10. At the 1352nd meeting, on 14 August, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1712), submitted by Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1352). Subsequently, the Congo became a co-sponsor of the draft resolution.

11. At its 1354th meeting, on 15 August, following statements by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1354), the Special Committee adopted the 274th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1686) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see annex to the present chapter), it being understood that reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1354).

12. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Norway and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1354), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1712 (see para. 14), it being understood that reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1354).

13. On 17 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1010), together with a copy of the 274th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1686), was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. On the same date, the text of the resolution was transmitted to all States.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1010) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989, to which reference is made in paragraph 12, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Chairman 2/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 3/ on the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 43/30 of 22 November 1988,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming the emplacement on 1 April 1989 of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia and encouraged by the beginning of the independence process under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia, particularly during the period of transition to and immediately after independence, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that South Africa's practice of apartheid and acts of destabilization against the front-line and neighbouring States continue to present a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the front-line States for the consistent support extended to the people of Namibia in their quest for independence and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for international assistance,

Considering that the retention of any links with the racist régime of South Africa is tantamount to support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by that régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman on his consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council 2/ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom; 4/

2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 3/

3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

4. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and

independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

7. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia, in particular during the period of transition to and immediately after independence;

8. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

9. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance, to facilitate and to accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

10. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

11. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

12. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress

they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

13. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to resist the destabilization being perpetrated by the racist régime of South Africa;

14. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and to refrain from taking any action that might imply support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States;

15. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the non-aligned countries, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;

16. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

18. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

19. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

20. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its forty-fourth session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

15. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1346th and 1348th meetings, on 9 February and 7 August 1989, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General 1/ and the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Welcoming the emplacement on 1 April 1989 of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia and encouraged by the beginning of the independence process under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the people of Namibia, particularly during the period of transition to and immediately after independence, for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Noting the assistance extended thus far to colonial Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, and considering that such assistance should be expanded further, commensurate with the pressing needs of the peoples concerned for external assistance,

Stressing the importance of securing additional resources for funding expanding programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Noting with deep concern that South Africa's practice of apartheid and acts of destabilization against the front-line and neighbouring States continue to present a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance it has extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and convinced that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of assistance programmes to the peoples concerned,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the front-line States for the consistent support extended to the people of Namibia in their quest for independence and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for international assistance,

Considering that the retention of any links with the racist régime of South Africa is tantamount to support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by that régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 5/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and

independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia, in particular during the period of transition to and immediately after independence;

7. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

8. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and the administering Powers concerned, directly or, where appropriate, through regional organizations, in order to intensify programmes of assistance, to facilitate and to accelerate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in co-operation with the regional and other organizations where appropriate, to submit to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, particularly specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

10. Urges once again the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urges them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories;

11. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress

they have made in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to resist the destabilization being perpetrated by the racist régime of South Africa;

13. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and to refrain from taking any action that might imply support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist régime against the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States;

14. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the non-aligned countries, with the common objective of providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against the apartheid régime;

15. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

17. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue, as appropriate, to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

18. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General on their implementation of the present resolution;

19. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the item and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Notes

1/ A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1705.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1686 and Add.1.

4/ E/1988/81.

5/ The present chapter.

Annex

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE*

Chairman: Mr. Lubomir DOLEJS (Czechoslovakia)

...

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The Sub-Committee condemns the extensive links and collaboration between the apartheid régime of South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields.

(2) The Sub-Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend within their competence, as a matter of priority, substantial material and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the liberation struggle in southern Africa and to resist the violation of their sovereignty and territorial integrity by troops of the racist régime of South Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(4) The Sub-Committee commends those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that have continued to co-operate with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions. The Sub-Committee urges those that have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, particularly on the assistance provided to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

(5) Once again, the Sub-Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations

---

* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1686.

system should be drawn to the principle that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the increase by the United Nations system of its moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories, in particular in southern Africa, and their national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(6) The Sub-Committee continues to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for their liberation, particularly in southern Africa. In this connection, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those that have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and co-operation with those peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the relevant international bodies, particularly OAU, and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active co-operation of their national liberation movements. The Sub-Committee is of the view that the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their internationally recognized national liberation movements should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions conducive to development after these peoples have exercised their right to self-determination and independence, taking into consideration the need to preserve indigenous cultures and traditions, as well as the benefits they may provide for development.

(7) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies.

(8) The Sub-Committee commends the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system that enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and by the United Nations to participate fully as observers in the proceedings of these organizations relating to matters concerning their countries and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay.

(9) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the Namibian people continue to be the beneficiaries of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, and that the United Nations Council for Namibia continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system.

(10) The Sub-Committee emphasizes the importance of co-ordination at the country, regional and Headquarters levels of the programmes of assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa recognized by OAU. The Sub-Committee considers that such co-ordination would enable the peoples concerned to derive the maximum benefit from those programmes.

(11) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm conviction that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should take all the measures necessary to stop all collaboration with or assistance to the racist régime of South Africa in financial, economic, technical, nuclear or other fields so as to compel that régime to implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning the apartheid régime and neighbouring States. The Sub-Committee is also of the view that these organizations should discontinue all collaboration with and support to that régime until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Sub-Committee commends all those agencies and organizations that have terminated relations with the racist South African régime and recommends that the Special Committee should request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations that continue to co-operate with, and extend such assistance to, South Africa.

(12) The Sub-Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of the World Bank before the Sub-Committee on 6 April 1989, in which he indicated that South Africa was a member of the Bank but that the Bank had not granted any loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all loans made to, or guaranteed by, South Africa up to that time had been fully repaid. Therefore, the Bank did not have any outstanding loans to South Africa. Also, the last election for executive directors of the Bank Group in which South Africa had participated had been the one held in 1972; as a result, it was not represented on the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Sub-Committee regrets, however, that the World Bank continues to maintain certain financial and technical links with racist South Africa, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of that body, and is of the view that the World Bank should put an end to all links with that racist régime, as long as apartheid continues to exist.

(13) The Sub-Committee deeply deplores the granting, in disregard of relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, of a credit of $US 1.1 billion by IMF to South Africa in November 1982. The Sub-Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of IMF on 6 April 1989, in which he said that South Africa had paid back to the Fund all the amounts it had borrowed, along with interest charges. The Sub-Committee is strongly convinced that the total economic isolation of the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy. In this connection the Sub-Committee deeply regrets that IMF continues to maintain links with the racist South African régime, and it is of the view that IMF should put an end to all links with that racist régime and should not extend any credits or any kind of assistance to South Africa as long as apartheid continues to exist.

(14) The Sub-Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, should once again propose, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, a/ the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa. It further recommends that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the General Assembly should propose that the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the above-mentioned item.

(15) The Sub-Committee urges IMF and the World Bank to increase their assistance to the front-line and neighbouring States that have been victims of South African aggression.

(16) The Sub-Committee reiterates its conviction that consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system are an appropriate means for further strengthening the role of those organizations in the process of decolonization with regard to the aims and objectives of the Declaration, as well as for the Special Committee to benefit from their experience in that process. The Sub-Committee is also of the opinion that the agencies and organizations, particularly IMF, in accordance with their charters, should inform it of the results of the consideration by their respective bodies of the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly aimed at enhancing their role in the decolonization process.

Notes

a/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

CHAPTER VIII*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1348th and 1349th meetings, on 7 and 9 August 1989, respectively.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, inter alia, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 5 of resolution 43/28 of 22 November 1988, by which the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/1003) containing information on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 e of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1987 and 1988.

5. At the 1348th meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution submitted by the Chairman on the item (A/AC.109/L.1706).

6. At its 1349th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1706 without objection (see para. 8).

7. On 10 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1005) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers for the attention of their Governments.

---

* Previously issued as part of A/44/23 (Part IV).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1005) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August 1989, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 1/

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 43/28 of 22 November 1988, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 e of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administing Power concerned should continued to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

2. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

4. Decides, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that connection, to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

9. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1346th and 1348th meetings, on 9 February and 7 August 1989, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations 2/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 3/

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 43/28 of 22 November 1988, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Stressing the importance of timely transmission by the administering Powers of adequate information under Article 73 e of the Charter, in particular in relation to the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information is drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers relating to the Territories concerned;

5. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Notes

1/ A/AC.109/1003.

2/ The present chapter.

3/ A/44/553.

CHAPTER IX*

NAMIBIA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Namibia as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia at its 1350th to 1352nd and 1360th meetings, between 11 and 18 August 1989.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including in particular resolutions 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, as well as 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 relating to the question of Namibia. It also took note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and his explanatory statement 2/ for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

4. The general debate on the item took place at the 1350th to 1352nd meetings, between 11 and 14 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Yugoslavia, Indonesia, India, Cuba and Bulgaria at the 1350th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1350); China, Chile and Ethiopia at the 1351st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1351); and the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1352nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1352).

5. At the 1360th meeting, on 18 August, the Chairman drew the attention of members to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1715, prepared on the basis of consultations with members of the Bureau.

6. At the same meeting, the Chairman introduced oral revisions to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1715, as follows:

(a) The eleventh preambular paragraph would read:

---

* Previously issued as A/44/23 (Part V).

"Particularly concerned with the need for ensuring that the elections in Namibia scheduled for November 1989 will be fair and free and that the Namibian people truly exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence,";

(b) Operative paragraph 8 would read:

"8. Decides to send to Namibia a visiting mission to monitor closely the decolonization process, in particular to observe the preparations as well as the elections in November 1989;".

7. Also at the 1360th meeting, following statements by the representatives of Cuba and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1360), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1715, as orally revised (see para. 9), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

8. On 22 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1014) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council, 3/ the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. On 24 August, the text was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations for the attention of his Government. Copies of the resolution were also transmitted to all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1014) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1360th meeting, on 18 August 1989, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions relating to the question of Namibia adopted by the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly over Namibia and its primary responsibility to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration for all Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 431 (1978) and 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and his explanatory statement 2/ for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolutions 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989 and 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989 relating to the question of Namibia,

Welcoming the emplacement on 1 April 1989 of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia, and encouraged by the launching of the independence process under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Reaffirming that Namibia is the legal and direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved,

Emphasizing the necessity of continuing to monitor closely the decolonization process in the Territory through the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Aware of the difficulties that may obstruct the full and effective implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in the Territory,

Particularly concerned with the need for ensuring that the elections in Namibia scheduled for November 1989 will be fair and free and that the Namibian people truly exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence,

Cognizant of the need for all-round support to the Namibian people, especially during the transition and the formative stages of independence,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. Reaffirms that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), is the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question;

3. Further reaffirms the responsibility of all parties concerned to co-operate with the United Nations to ensure the full and effective implementation of the settlement plan in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

4. Calls upon all parties concerned to honour their commitments to the United Nations plan and to the full and faithful implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) that would ensure free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations;

5. Reaffirms its support for the efforts being deployed by the Security Council and the Secretary-General in order to create and maintain the necessary conditions for a genuinely free and fair process of self-determination in Namibia;

6. Urges the Security Council to continue to follow developments in Namibia very closely in order to ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form;

7. Urges Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and other organizations associated with the United Nations to provide economic and financial assistance to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence;

8. Decides to send to Namibia a visiting mission to monitor closely the decolonization process, in particular to observe the preparations as well as the elections in November 1989;

9. Requests that visiting mission to submit to the Special Committee a report on its visit to the Territory;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary consultations and arrangements for the dispatch of that mission.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989, documents S/20412 and Add.1 and 2.

2/ Ibid., document S/20457.

3/ S/20810.

Addendum to chapter IX*

1. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1360th meeting, on 18 August 1989, on the question of Namibia (see chap. IX), the Visiting Mission of the Special Committee to Observe the Independence Elections in Namibia visited that Territory from 29 October to 17 November and observed the preparations as well as the elections in November 1989 leading to the independence of Namibia.

2. At its 1361st meeting, on 4 December 1989, the Special Committee endorsed the report of the Mission and authorized that it be issued in an addendum to the present chapter (see annex).

---

* Previously issued as A/44/23 (Part V)/Add.1.

Annex

REPORT OF THE VISITING MISSION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO OBSERVE THE INDEPENDENCE ELECTIONS IN NAMIBIA, 29 OCTOBER TO 17 NOVEMBER 1989

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 7	110
II.	THE ELECTORAL PROCESS	8 - 41	111
	A. Preparations for the elections	9 - 19	111
	B. The elections	20 - 37	113
	C. Conclusions	38 - 41	116
III.	TRANSFER OF POWER TO THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE	42 - 46	116
IV.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	47 - 67	117
	A. Political	48 - 51	117
	B. Socio-economic	52 - 60	118
	C. Security and other concerns	61 - 67	119
V.	CLOSING REMARKS	68 - 70	121
VI.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	71	121

Appendices

I.	ELECTION RESULTS	123
II.	ACTIVITIES OF THE VISITING MISSION	126

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The question of Namibia has been on the agenda of the United Nations since the very inception of the Organization. The major turning point came in 1966 with the General Assembly's determination, subsequently affirmed by the International Court of Justice, that South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal and must be terminated forthwith. From that time the United Nations assumed direct responsibility for Namibia, replacing South Africa as the Administering Authority under international law.

2. In 1973, by resolution 3111 (XXVIII), the General Assembly recognized the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which was waging the struggle for Namibia's liberation from colonial rule, as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. SWAPO was also granted observer status at the United Nations by the General Assembly in 1976 (resolution 31/152) and participated actively in international meetings and conferences related to Namibia convened by the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system.

3. On 29 September 1978 the Security Council, by adopting resolution 435 (1978), established an internationally accepted basis for Namibia's attainment of independence. It was not until 1 April 1989, however, that the United Nations independence plan, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and related documents, 1/ was finally put into effect.

4. As a United Nations committee established in 1961 to facilitate the full and speedy application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee has been considering all aspects of the Namibian question. Within the framework of the Declaration the Special Committee has not only adopted resolutions aimed at enhancing the independence process in the Territory but attended major international conferences and seminars which focused on the Namibian question. In keeping with its mandate to secure a presence in those Territories that are approaching independence and to observe the final stages of the decolonization process, the Special Committee, by its resolution of 18 August 1989 (A/AC.109/1014), decided to send a visiting mission to Namibia to monitor closely the decolonization process, in particular to observe the preparations as well as the elections in November 1989.

5. Accordingly, a mission, composed of Mr. Tesfaye Tadesse, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations and Chairman of the Special Committee, who served as Chairman of the Mission; Mr. Martin Adouki, Permanent Representative of the Congo to the United Nations; Mr. Bechir Gueblaoui, Ambassador of Tunisia; Mr. Ladislav Lengyel, Ambassador of Czechoslovakia; Mr. Gilberto Carrasquero, Ambassador of Venezuela; Mr. Mahmoud Sadat Madarshahi, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations; and Mr. Amin Rianom, Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia, was dispatched into the Territory during the period 29 October to 17 November 1989.

6. The Mission was assisted by a team from the United Nations Secretariat composed of Mr. Wilfrid De Souza, Principal Secretary; Mrs. Neuza de C. Costa, Senior Political Affairs Officer; Miss Johanna M. Fritsche and Mr. Steven Gleason, Political Affairs Officers; and Mrs. Susan Yango, Administrative Officer.

7. In preparing the present report the Mission has set for itself two basic tasks. The first is to record its observations on the electoral process carried out in Namibia under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The second is to suggest ways in which the remaining stages of the decolonization process can be managed so as to lead to genuine independence for Namibia under conditions that will offer the greatest benefit to the people of the country. In formulating its report, the Mission has relied primarily on information derived from extensive discussions with concerned parties, organizations and individuals in Namibia, as well as first-hand observations at the polling stations and other sites in the Territory.

II. THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

8. The basic objectives of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) are:
(a) withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia; and
(b) transfer of power to the people of the Territory through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. In accordance with the said resolution, voters exercised their inalienable right to self-determination by choosing their representatives to a constituent assembly that is charged with drafting a constitution for an independent Namibia. The elections were supervised and controlled by the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG).

A. Preparations for the elections

1. Repeal of discriminatory legislation

9. By the start of voting all the major discriminatory legislation had been repealed except for Proclamation AG 8, which provides for a system of ethnic administration. Although Proclamation AG 8 did not prevent the holding of free and fair elections, it was highly regrettable that a piece of legislation perpetuating apartheid and the bantustanization of Namibia was allowed to remain intact into the transitional period. The Mission considers that Proclamation AG 8 should be repealed and the apparatus created by it disbanded as soon as practicable.

2. Release of political prisoners held by South Africa

10. In July 1989, the South African authorities released 25 political prisoners. SWAPO claimed that at least another 60 were still in detention. The Administrator-General replied that the persons on the lists submitted to him had either been released or were unknown to the South African authorities.

3. Return of Namibian expatriates

11. By November 1989, despite early delays, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had successfully repatriated over 41,000 Namibians from various parts of the world. Others returned on their own. Among the returnees were several hundred persons released from detention by SWAPO at its refugee settlements in Angola. Some parties and organizations claimed that SWAPO had not released all of its detainees and was still holding many more Namibians against their will outside Namibia.

12. The United Nations Mission on Detainees (Clark Commission), dispatched by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in September 1989, was not able to locate any such detainees. 2/ As of 31 October 1989, there were 263 persons on the Clark Commission's list of alleged detainees whose present status was "unknown and requiring further information". UNTAG has undertaken to use its best efforts to clarify all outstanding cases.

4. Cessation of hostile acts; phased withdrawal of South African forces

13. Under the independence plan all personnel of the South African Defence Forces (SADF) but 1,500 were to be withdrawn from Namibia within 12 weeks of the start of implementation (1 April 1989) and the remaining 1,500 confined to base. This step was completed on 24 June in compliance with the plan. Those confined to base are to be withdrawn after the certification of the election.

5. Demobilization of citizen forces, commandos and ethnic forces

14. This was one of the most difficult and contentious aspects of the preparations for the elections. The counter-insurgency unit known as "Koevoet", which had earned a reputation for brutality in its actions against civilians in northern Namibia, was disbanded before 1 April. However, Koevoet was reconstituted as a unit in early April after fighting broke out in the North in which returning SWAPO combatants were killed by South African security forces. By mid-May Koevoet was again disbanded but many of its personnel were absorbed into the South West Africa Police (SWAPOL). They continued to operate in the same manner as before the plan came into effect, moving around in armoured personnel carriers known as "Casspirs" mounted with heavy machine-guns. This clearly violated the independence plan, which stipulated that police should carry only small arms. Moreover, UNTAG received many complaints of intimidation by ex-Koevoet personnel integrated into SWAPOL.

15. It was only after repeated demands by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and sustained pressure from the Security Council that the South African Administration agreed completely to demobilize Koevoet and remove its personnel from the police force. Although that process was completed on 30 October, there was still cause for concern because the ex-Koevoet members continued to receive pay from the South African Administration and thus remained in contact with their former commanders.

16. Another alarming aspect of the demobilization exercise was that remnants of the SADF command structure remained in place, ostensibly to administer SADF personnel performing civilian functions (doctors, teachers, etc.) and to issue payments to demobilized soldiers of the South West Africa Territorial Force (SWATF). UNTAG officials acknowledged to the Mission that these arrangements gave the appearance of being intended to facilitate a rapid remobilization of the territorial forces. But they also pointed out that even if the arrangement were not in place, South Africa could re-establish a coercive military presence in Namibia in a very short period of time, should it so desire. This is a regrettable fact which has serious implications for both the transitional and post-independence periods.

6. Maintenance of law and order

17. Under the independence plan the primary responsibility for maintaining law and order rests with the existing police forces (SWAPOL), which numbered about 2,500 once all the Koevoet elements were removed. Their actions are observed and monitored by a contingent of UNTAG police monitors (CIVPOL) whose strength was increased during the pre-election period from the original figure of 360 to 1,500.

18. During the early months of implementation UNTAG received many complaints of SWAPOL intimidation of civilians, particularly those showing signs of support for SWAPO. As time passed, however, the frequency of such complaints diminished while cases of violence among civilian supporters of the political parties began to be reported. The manner in which the reported acts of violence were perpetrated seems to suggest the possibility of a shift of emphasis by ex-Koevoet members who could have played the unhelpful role of violent political agitator in political rallies and public venues even after their removal from SWAPOL. Another factor affecting the maintenance of law and order was the poor co-operation extended to UNTAG by SWAPOL, particularly in the initial stages.

7. Intimidation or interference with the electoral process

19. The independence plan requires the Special Representative to take steps to guarantee against the possibility of intimidation or interference with the electoral process from whatever quarter. During the electoral campaign the main instrument at the disposal of the Special Representative was CIVPOL. As mentioned above, the force was wisely increased to 1,500 in order more effectively to monitor SWAPOL. Although the CIVPOL officers were unarmed and were empowered only to report unauthorized actions, there is no doubt that their presence, often in joint patrols with SWAPOL, exercised a positive restraining influence on the police force and inspired a sense of security in the population.

B. The elections

1. General atmosphere

20. There is no doubt that citizens must enjoy civil order, tranquillity and freedom from intimidation or harassment if a free and fair election is to take place. So far as the Mission could determine, and viewed against a background of continuous violence which was characteristic of the Territory throughout its illegal occupation, a general atmosphere of calm prevailed throughout Namibia during the last stage of the electoral campaign and the voting.

21. The outbreak of hostilities in April 1989, in which many SWAPO combatants were killed by South African forces, cast a shadow over the early stages of the independence process. Other incidents such as the assassination in September of the SWAPO official, Anton Lubowski, were also cause for serious concern. However, these tragic events did not derail the independence process nor create insuperable impediments to a satisfactory exercise in decolonization.

22. The Mission was aware of charges of SWAPOL bias against SWAPO, either in the form of direct harassment or disregard of violence directed against SWAPO supporters by members of other parties. However, the complaints of intimidation

were sporadic and their number diminished as the election period approached. Likewise, the incidence of physical confrontations between supporters of different political parties was surprisingly low considering the strong partisan sentiments aroused by the elections and the occasional proximity of political rallies held by different parties. Without a doubt, the signing of a Code of Conduct 3/ between the parties in September 1989 and the deployment of a large force of United Nations police monitors helped to reduce the extent of political violence.

23. In all, it was the considered view of the Mission that there was no wide-scale violence, civil disorder or voter intimidation during the electoral process. Conditions in the country were generally conducive to a free and fair vote.

2. Registration

24. All observations indicate that the registration of voters, carried out between 3 July and 23 September 1989, was conducted in an orderly way under close supervision by UNTAG personnel. Over 701,000 voters were registered, with only 593 applications being rejected. An issue of concern has been the presence, among the registrants, of approximately 10,000 persons normally resident in South Africa who were made eligible to vote under the applicable legislation.

3. Public information

25. UNTAG and the Office of the Administrator-General used a variety of media to inform voters about the United Nations plan and the rules governing registration and voting. Likewise, the political parties undertook the responsibility of instructing their supporters in the correct procedures.

26. In the realm of political information, concern focused on the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), a parastatal corporation governed by directors appointed by the Administrator-General. SWABC operates the sole radio station and television network in Namibia. The tone and content of its broadcasts assumed special significance in view of the corporation's monopoly in radio and television, the high rate of illiteracy in the country (about 60 per cent) and the partisan character of the printed media. From the beginning of the campaign there were complaints about the political parties' lack of access to electronic media outlets, and also about editorial bias on the part of SWABC, particularly against SWAPO.

27. After repeated representations by the Special Representative, the first problem was resolved in mid-September when registered political parties were granted equal access to set periods of air time on radio and television.

28. The second problem, that of underlying bias in SWABC's editorial decision-making, proved more intransigent. Allegations of bias in the choice and presentation of news and current events continued throughout the campaign, supported by three studies issued by Namibia Peace Plan 435 (NPP-435), a non-partisan monitoring group. Finally the Governing Board of SWABC, which had been appointed prior to implementation of the United Nations plan and was thought to be a main cause of the problem, was pronounced on 27 October to be "in recess until further notice".

29. The Mission regrets that the problem of editorial impartiality was not resolved before the elections to the satisfaction of the Special Representative. It concurs with the judgement of the Secretary-General that "substantial reform [of SWABC] is necessitated by the rapid and dynamic process of change that is now taking place in the Territory ...". 4/

4. Voting and counting of the votes

30. On the first day of elections (7 November) the voters showed great enthusiasm, appearing at the voting stations in unexpectedly high numbers and queueing up in some cases as early as five hours before the polls opened. Because of the huge turnout and initially slow pace of processing, long lines persisted throughout the day at some locations. Voters endured the wait patiently, often languishing under hot skies without drinking water. Many stations closed much later than the appointed hour of 7 p.m. Statistics provided by UNTAG indicate that 32.8 per cent of eligible voters cast their ballot on the first day.

31. On subsequent days the voting went more smoothly as lines diminished and the electoral officials gained experience. Throughout the week there were scattered reports of jostling in the lines, voters carrying weapons, attempts at disinformation and illegal posting of campaign materials within the 500-metre limit. Some voting stations ran out of ballot boxes or ballot papers and had to suspend their operations temporarily. However, none of these problems reached serious proportions. The voting was completed according to schedule on 11 November.

32. One form of potential intimidation witnessed by the Mission (Team B) was the presence near polling stations in Rundu of men openly carrying weapons. These individuals, reportedly supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), wore T-shirts emblazoned with slogans such as "Koevoet Kavango". None the less, the Mission has no indication that these individuals visibly deterred anyone from voting.

33. From its many visits to polling stations throughout the Territory, the Mission was able to observe that voting proceeded in a smooth and orderly fashion. It noticed especially that in general the procedures and regulations were carefully observed. At each station, four to five officials of the Administrator-General's Office processed voters under close supervision by three to four UNTAG electoral monitors. Polling agents assigned by the political parties also scrutinized the process, as did numerous foreign observers. SWAPOL and CIVPOL officers were stationed at the polls and maintained joint custody of the ballot boxes at all times. Under these conditions the Mission believes that there was very little potential for fraud, abuse or intimidation of voters at polling places.

34. One aspect of voting that attracted a great deal of media attention was the arrival at Windhoek Airport of chartered planes bearing white voters from South Africa (see para. 24). News reports stated that some South African voters had attempted to "jump the line" on 7 September and vote quickly so that they could catch their return flight. The more extreme reports spoke of "apartheid-like" conditions in which black voters stood waiting while privileged whites voted first.

35. The Mission later learned that the voters from South Africa had indeed requested special treatment, but when told that they must join the regular line they had complied and no major irregularity had occurred.

36. At Ariamsvlei, a border town near South Africa, the Mission observed a kind of de facto separation between groups of whites and blacks at the polling station which gave a semblance of two separate queues defined along racial lines. The Team was later informed that there was no discrimination involved as the arrangement witnessed was required to cater to the interpretation needs of a group of Portuguese-speaking women to whom the voting procedure was being explained. The Mission concluded that the arrangements at Ariamsvlei, although unusual, did not prevent anyone from voting freely.

37. The counting of the votes, begun on Monday, 13 November, proceeded rapidly and without difficulty. The results of the election, as officially announced on 14 November 1989, are shown in detail in appendix I to the present report. As a result of the voting, the distribution of seats in the Constituent Assembly will be: South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), 41; Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), 21; United Democratic Front (UDF), 4; Action Christian National (ACN), 3; National Patriotic Front of Namibia (NPF), 1; Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN), 1; and Namibia National Front (NNF), 1.

C. Conclusions

38. Despite the background of repressive colonial environment and extensive lopsided campaigns mainly directed against SWAPO supporters, the atmosphere prevailing in the Territory during the casting of ballots was relatively quiet and free. There were serious incidents of violence and intimidation, but they were not so widespread as to disrupt the electoral campaign or to prohibit free and fair elections.

39. The high rate of illiteracy may have limited somewhat the effectiveness of voter education. Moreover, by most accounts, the quality and even-handedness of radio and television programming were not entirely satisfactory. None the less, judging from the massive turnout, the Mission believes that most voters were as fully informed and aware of the implications of their vote as could be expected under the circumstances.

40. The voting and counting of the votes proceeded without any substantial or systematic irregularities. The high rate of voter turnout, exceeding 95 per cent of those registered, demonstrated that voters attached great importance to the elections.

41. Overall, the elections in Namibia were held in conformity with established United Nations standards of decolonization. The people of Namibia freely chose representatives to determine their political future. It is therefore the view of the Mission that all those that contributed to the success of the process can draw justifiable satisfaction.

III. TRANSFER OF POWER TO THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE

42. The United Nations plan states that immediately after certification of the election results, the Constituent Assembly will meet to draw up and adopt a Constitution for an independent Namibia. This is the final stage of the independence plan.

43. The Constituent Assembly Proclamation (No. AG 62), issued by the Administrator-General on 6 November 1989 after an exchange of views with the Special Representative on a preliminary draft, provides that the Constituent Assembly will hold its first meeting one week after the certification of the elections and elect its Chairman by a simple majority. The Assembly will adopt a Constitution for Namibia by a two-thirds majority of its total membership. It will declare Namibia to be independent on a date determined by it and on which date the Constitution will come into effect. The Assembly will establish, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, a government for the independent State of Namibia.

44. One of the major concerns about the transitional period is whether the Constituent Assembly will be able to complete its work within a reasonable time and in a tranquil atmosphere.

45. It will be recalled that in July 1982, a set of "Principles concerning the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution for an independent Namibia" 5/ was made a part of the United Nations independence plan. Under the terms of Security Council resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989, the 1982 principles are binding on the parties to the plan.

46. Since most if not all of the political parties contesting the elections have endorsed the 1982 principles, the representatives to the Constituent Assembly will already, in a sense, have achieved consensus on some basic issues before they take up their task. The participants will also wish to move quickly so that the legitimate government of independent Namibia can assume power and exercise full authority as soon as possible. The framers of the Constitution no doubt are aware of the strong desire within the international community to see the question of Namibia finally resolved. It is therefore to be hoped that the newly established Assembly will discharge its responsibility in the most prompt and expeditious manner possible.

IV. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

47. The importance for Namibia's future of the transitional period immediately following the elections cannot be overstated. It marks the final crucial stage of decolonization which, if successfully completed, will culminate in the assumption of power by a government that is truly representative of the Namibian people and reflective of their national aspirations. In this respect the Mission would like to highlight the most salient issues that require urgent and immediate attention.

A. Political

48. For more than a century the Namibian people have been subjected to discrimination and colonial domination. The South African occupation brought apartheid and bantustanization to Namibia, creating deep divisions and social cleavages that must now be healed quickly if the new nation is to thrive. It is therefore up to the political parties which have won seats in the Constituent Assembly to demonstrate their full commitment to racial equality and national reconciliation in Namibia.

49. At the same time, the different tendencies of legitimate political opinion will have to contend peacefully in the framework of a continuing democratic process. Here also the Constituent Assembly not only provides a perfectly viable mechanism to formulate a Constitution and deal with the remaining tasks of the transition period, but also serves as a democratic forum for the advancement of commonly held views regarding the destiny of the new nation.

50. The Mission is pleased to note that several parties expressed to it their commitment to accept the results of the elections and to form coalitions or engage in negotiations, if necessary, to secure passage of the Constitution. It hopes that all of the parties genuinely share this positive attitude.

51. As Namibia approaches independence, the Mission also considers it extremely important to recall Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, which reaffirmed the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay. The United Nations position on this question is clear and categorical. All efforts should be continued until Walvis Bay is restored as an integral part of a united Namibia. The United Nations has also affirmed, through Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 6/ the right of the Namibian people to enjoy the economic benefits derived from exploitation of their natural resources, including entitlement to compensation for such benefits as were unjustly denied them.

B. Socio-economic

52. The Government of Namibia will face very serious challenges in the economic and social spheres. In the short term it will have to facilitate the continuing resettlement and reintegration of some 40,000 returnees. Another 20,000 Namibians, former members of the South African security forces, will be seeking employment. Not all of the 10,000 small businesses and family enterprises that sprang up in the North to service SADF and SWATF can survive the transition period. The unemployment rate, officially estimated at 20 to 30 per cent but perhaps 35 per cent in reality, is thus likely to climb even higher.

53. In addition, the Government will face an immediate fiscal crisis if South African budgetary aid, reduced from R 308 million 7/ in the previous fiscal year to R 80 million in the current one, is cut off completely at independence as expected. At the same time it will have to cope with the pent-up material expectations of a majority disenfranchised by colonization. Much will be required of it by way of improving the poor conditions in housing, health, education and nutrition.

54. The implications of these pressures for the new government and the stability of the newly emerging nation are quite obvious.

55. In the longer term Namibia has strong economic potential due to the small population, natural resource endowment and well-developed infrastructure in some sectors such as transport. The colonial régime, however, has created an economic structure that is riddled with inequities and distortions. The mining sector, by far the largest source of export revenues, is dominated by foreign-owned companies reluctant to reinvest their profits in other sectors of the Namibian economy. The marine resources have been depleted by over-fishing; agriculture is limited mostly to a few thousand large-scale, white-owned cattle ranches. There are few

labour-intensive enterprises in either agriculture or industry. The whole system has been geared to providing a comfortable standard of living for the white minority while the great mass of black Namibians are left with illiteracy, low wages, unemployment and squalid living conditions.

56. Moreover, the Namibian economy has been closely integrated with that of South Africa, being governed by the South African monetary system, central bank and customs union. Namibia is highly dependent on South Africa for consumer imports, including food. Aside from beef, diamonds, uranium and base metals, the volume of local output is low and the range very narrow. Thus the question of viability of Namibia's economy after independence will be a question to be addressed if the new nation is to be engaged in normal trade and financial relations with other countries.

57. The key (and interrelated) determinants of Namibia's economic future will be the economic policy adopted by the new government and the extent and quality of external assistance. The Mission is not in a position to anticipate what policies the government will adopt. It is gratified to note, however, that most of the political parties have expressed their commitment to adopting an approach that can speed the mobilization of resources, bring material benefits to all Namibians and help the society to advance towards greater self-reliance.

58. As far as external assistance is concerned, the Mission considers the provision of ample resources, directed at meeting the urgent requirements of the transition period as well as longer-term development objectives, to be of paramount importance as the country takes on the difficult task of national reconstruction and development.

59. The United Nations system should play the leading role in this regard. The Mission in this respect notes that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has established a special Trust Fund for Namibia and undertaken a series of detailed studies of Namibia's economic and social situation within the policy issues and options that may be considered by post-independence Namibia. UNDP has already established its presence in Windhoek and begun the work of co-ordinating the efforts of specialized agencies of the United Nations system on behalf of Namibia. It is hoped that this will enable it to monitor the situations closely in order to mobilize effectively the necessary assistance.

60. The Mission welcomes and endorses the appeal launched by the Security Council, in resolution 643 (1989) of 31 October 1989, to Member States, United Nations agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to extend generous financial, material and technical support to the Namibian people, both during the transitional period and after independence.

C. Security and other concerns

61. Fulfilment of the political conditions mentioned in section A above would provide the best assurance of civil harmony and security during the transitional period. But the Mission considers it important that due attention be given to making appropriate security arrangements to ensure peace and stability in the country.

62. In this respect the problem of massive firearms possession as well as the alleged caches of weapons cannot be safely ignored. Just before and during the elections there were persistent reports of SWAPOL issuing weapons to white police "reservists" under the pretext that its 2,500-member force might not be of sufficient strength to carry out its responsibilities. The Mission was assured that the reservists had only been called up for the elections and would be disarmed thereafter. None the less, in view of the widespread ownership of arms, with over 120,000 licensed weapons and an unknown number of unlicensed arms in the possession of private citizens, the issue seems to warrant careful consideration.

63. Considering the course of events during the electoral period, the Mission does not believe that law and order are likely to break down during the transition to independence. Nevertheless, it can only deplore the fact that the ownership of weapons has been allowed to proliferate to such an extent as would seriously exacerbate any outbreak of civil strife. As for SWAPOL, since it is expected to continue the responsibility for maintaining law and order up to the date of independence, it is crucial now more than ever that its members act with utmost discipline and impartiality to keep the peace.

64. Another concern that warrants attention is the total removal of any remnants of the old SADF/SWATF military structure. In this respect mention should be made of the two "Bushmen Battalions" of SWATF, comprising about 1,300 soldiers who live with their families at former SADF military camps in eastern Namibia. These battalions were disarmed but not dispersed like other SWATF units because it was said that their personnel had become completely alienated from their traditional way of life and would have no other means of livelihood if sent away from the camps.

65. During its stay in Namibia, the Mission heard about sinister plans to remove the demobilized Bushmen soldiers and their families to South Africa, which the Mission does not consider to be appropriate. As these Bushmen are Namibians, arrangements should be made both during the transition and afterwards, if need be with the support of the international community, to resettle them within Namibia so that they can find an alternative means of livelihood.

66. The Mission was also intrigued to hear about the village in northern Namibia called Delta, located about 7 kilometres from the Angolan border. Delta is inhabited by about 5,100 people (including children) said to be Portuguese-speaking Angolans who fled across the border in 1974 to escape fighting in their own country. According to some accounts the settlement had connections in the past with SADF and/or possibly the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA). The Mission was not able to obtain sufficient information to comment on the situation in Delta, nor was it able to visit the village because of its remoteness. However, it considers the matter worth looking into to determine whether humanitarian or security concerns might exist as in the case of the Bushmen Battalions.

67. Once the old South African military structures are completely disbanded or withdrawn, the government of independent Namibia will have to determine the nature of its national security arrangements, including the size and structure of the nation's military and police forces. The Mission has neither the mandate nor the expertise to comment on such matters. It does, however, wish to express strongly its concern that the fledgling State of Namibia should not be exposed or feel vulnerable to intimidation or destabilization from any quarter. To this end, it is hoped that UNTAG, if so requested, would be prepared to extend technical assistance

to Namibia for the establishment of its national security apparatus. At the same time, all efforts to promote peace and stability in southern Africa, through United Nations channels and otherwise, should be intensified as Namibia joins the ranks of the region's independent States.

V. CLOSING REMARKS

68. The Namibian people, the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community at large have worked long and hard to bring Namibia to the brink of independence. For the Namibians, especially for their courageous combatants under their liberation movement, SWAPO, the last two decades in particular have been a time of intense struggle to cast off colonialism at the cost of much suffering and many lost lives. There have been many obstacles and stumbling-blocks. Even the United Nations plan, which seemed in 1978 to offer the hope of imminent independence for Namibia, was delayed for more than 10 years by South African obstruction and intransigence. Even after the adoption of the plan, UNTAG had to face many obstacles in its efforts to fulfil the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

69. It is absolutely imperative that after so much time and strenuous effort this process should now be brought to a successful conclusion. The international community must take pains to ensure that in every sphere of endeavour - political, economic, diplomatic - all energies are directed to the full decolonization and genuine independence of united Namibia.

70. The Mission is convinced that if all parties act wisely and in good faith, their efforts will bring rich rewards. The people of Namibia will enjoy the national independence for which they have struggled for so many years. The United Nations will have acquitted honourably its responsibility for Namibia, thereby enhancing its credibility as a global guardian of freedom and a peace-making organization. Last but not least, southern Africa will have moved one step closer to attaining peace and stability through the complete elimination of apartheid and racial oppression, all of which would significantly contribute to the total liberation of the African continent as well as to the peace and security of the world.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

71. Upon the completion of its task, the Mission cannot but express its deep gratitude to the Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, for having made the necessary arrangements to facilitate its timely visit to Namibia in a short period and under difficult circumstances. The Mission is indebted to Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah and the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, as well as the Deputy Special Representative, Mr. L. Joseph Legwaila, for their assistance in the discharge of its mandate. It is appreciative of the co-operation extended to it by the senior officials of UNTAG, particularly Mr. Abdou Ciss, Director of Administration, as well as the UNTAG field officers.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978, document S/12636; and ibid., Supplement for July, August and September 1978, document S/12827.

2/ For the report of the United Nations Mission on Detainees, see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989, document S/20883/Add.1 of 16 October 1989.

3/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1989, document S/20883 of 6 October 1989, annex III.

4/ Ibid., document S/20943 of 3 November 1989, para. 14.

5/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982, document S/15287, annex.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

7/ The rand has fluctuated in value in recent years from R 1.0 = $US 1.00 in 1985 to R 2.76 = $US 1.00 in 1989.

Appendix I

ELECTION RESULTS

UNTAG

NAMIBIAN ELECTION

SUMMARY RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Electoral district number	Name of district	ACN	CDA	DTA	FCN	NNDP	NNF	NPF	SWAPO-D	SWAPO	UDF	Reject	Total
01	Bethanie	301	32	1 314	55	4	8	15	16	461	87	44	2 337
02	Damaraland	175	28	2 579	34	9	109	62	25	4 204	7 838	152	15 215
03	Gobabis	1 940	158	11 684	173	50	391	377	59	2 458	442	379	18 111
04	Grootfontein	1 606	115	8 818	236	32	66	376	51	6 417	1 319	566	19 602
05	Hereroland	68	89	9 880	193	33	705	1 935	40	2 353	100	209	15 605
06	Kaokoland	64	91	8 180	120	70	48	2 480	24	1 330	71	316	12 794
07	Karasburg	4 820	54	10 068	367	30	40	152	39	2 378	739	126	18 813
08	Karibib	406	24	1 989	67	2	56	161	14	2 244	1 533	86	6 582
09	Kavango	527	449	24 817	401	179	151	497	319	30 755	1 336	1 995	61 426
10	Keetmanshoop	1 458	100	9 249	335	58	432	209	113	5 496	1 518	301	19 269
11	Lüderitz	521	17	2 138	89	14	218	67	26	7 753	390	45	11 278
12	Maltahöhe	388	15	668	161	13	8	14	9	848	383	71	2 578
13	Mariental	1 467	85	7 665	403	26	77	101	29	3 024	1 036	169	14 082
14	Okahandja	672	42	4 273	56	9	81	334	23	3 718	1 142	30	10 380
15	Omaruru	213	40	2 959	48	5	206	318	24	1 281	589	89	5 772
16	Oos-Caprivi	104	168	13 786	436	44	44	687	93	10 415	556	673	27 006
17	Otjiwarongo	699	49	5 213	81	12	134	114	19	4 020	1 835	142	12 318
18	Outjo	765	37	3 072	88	3	31	52	13	1 197	1 483	163	6 904
19	Ovambo	465	489	10 745	150	214	95	505	1 706	225 621	5 167	3 014	248 171
20	Rehoboth	127	66	7 746	5 010	84	304	243	48	3 015	462	251	17 356
21	Swakopmund	1 271	32	5 931	395	5	241	145	64	14 123	1 736	140	24 083
22	Tsumeb	922	36	4 028	96	11	46	72	57	7 254	1 202	148	13 872
23	Windhoek	4 749	279	34 730	1 458	77	1 853	1 777	350	44 202	6 910	749	97 134
	Grand totals:	23 728	2 495	191 532	10 452	984	5 344	10 693	3 161	384 567	37 874	9 858	680 688

UNTAG

NAMIBIAN ELECTION

SUMMARY RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DISTRICT

ORDINARY VOTES

Electoral district number	Name of district	ACN	CDA	DTA	FCN	NNDP	NNF	NPF	SWAPO-D	SWAPO	UDF	Reject	Total
01	Bethanie	258	30	1 153	51	2	6	8	15	398	69	33	2 023
02	Damaraland	140	23	2 040	26	4	73	39	19	3 407	6 944	133	12 848
03	Gobabis	1 801	151	10 539	137	41	289	320	52	2 119	374	339	16 162
04	Grootfontein	1 418	93	7 226	198	22	45	323	41	5 336	1 094	448	16 244
05	Hereroland	44	74	8 440	147	23	486	1 573	26	1 835	58	156	12 872
06	Kaokoland	33	71	6 699	83	51	31	2 152	20	1 025	41	250	10 456
07	Karasburg	3 588	39	7 729	328	26	26	111	35	1 830	651	107	14 470
08	Karibib	344	20	1 637	47	2	45	139	12	1 932	1 289	78	5 545
09	Kavango	407	413	22 046	356	156	134	455	284	27 256	1 202	1 747	54 456
10	Keetmanshoop	1 312	92	8 229	284	44	404	192	103	4 778	1 314	271	17 023
11	Lüderitz	453	15	1 890	56	7	204	56	21	5 422	342	22	8 488
12	Maltahöhe	355	13	579	128	12	8	10	7	758	334	62	2 266
13	Mariental	1 319	72	6 584	307	18	59	78	24	2 411	878	133	11 883
14	Okahandja	621	41	3 672	30	8	45	283	20	3 256	993	16	8 975
15	Omaruru	198	38	2 538	30	3	152	280	18	1 022	499	64	4 842
16	Oos-Caprivi	86	154	12 782	411	40	38	649	80	9 350	514	607	24 711
17	Otjiwarongo	626	38	4 274	56	10	99	79	16	3 194	1 540	105	10 037
18	Outjo	719	32	2 658	73	2	21	39	9	984	1 186	145	5 868
19	Ovambo	247	449	9 000	107	186	73	428	1 172	196 169	4 674	2 656	215 161
20	Rehoboth	96	58	6 590	4 499	68	252	196	38	2 460	326	219	14 802
21	Swakopmund	1 020	24	4 998	318	4	207	119	49	11 479	1 400	117	19 735
22	Tsumeb	848	32	3 452	78	7	41	45	44	6 476	1 085	125	12 233
23	Windhoek	4 153	194	30 475	1 208	65	1 574	1 554	287	39 060	6 147	629	85 346
	Grand totals:	20 076	2 166	165 230	8 958	801	4 312	9 128	2 392	331 957	32 954	8 472	586 446

UNTAG

NAMIBIAN ELECTION

SUMMARY RESULTS BY ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TENDERED VOTES

Electoral district number	Name of district	ACN	CDA	DTA	FCN	NNDP	NNF	NPF	SWAPO-D	SWAPO	UDF	Reject	Total
01	Bethanie	167	17	829	17	3	4	10	14	380	68	29	1 538
02	Damaraland	35	5	539	8	5	36	23	6	797	894	19	2 367
03	Gobabis	139	7	1 145	36	9	102	57	7	339	68	40	1 949
04	Grootfontein	188	22	1 592	38	10	21	53	10	1 081	225	118	3 358
05	Hereroland	24	15	1 440	46	10	219	362	14	518	42	43	2 733
06	Kaokoland	31	20	1 481	37	19	17	328	4	305	30	66	2 338
07	Karasburg	1 232	15	2 339	39	4	14	41	4	548	88	19	4 343
08	Karibib	62	4	352	20	0	11	22	2	312	244	8	1 037
09	Kavango	120	36	2 771	45	23	17	42	35	3 499	134	248	6 970
10	Keetmanshoop	146	8	1 020	51	14	28	17	10	718	204	30	2 246
11	Lüderitz	68	2	248	33	7	14	11	5	2 331	48	23	2 790
12	Maltahöhe	33	2	89	33	1	0	4	2	90	49	9	312
13	Mariental	148	13	1 081	96	8	18	23	5	613	158	36	2 199
14	Okahandja	61	1	601	26	1	36	51	3	462	149	14	1 405
15	Omaruru	15	2	421	18	2	54	38	6	259	90	25	930
16	Oos-Caprivi	18	14	1 004	25	4	6	38	13	1 065	42	66	2 295
17	Otjiwarongo	73	11	939	25	2	35	35	3	826	295	37	2 281
18	Outjo	46	5	414	15	1	10	13	4	213	297	18	1 036
19	Ovambo	218	40	1 745	43	28	22	77	534	29 452	493	358	33 010
20	Rehoboth	31	8	1 156	511	16	52	47	10	555	136	32	2 554
21	Swakopmund	251	8	933	77	1	34	26	15	2 644	336	23	4 348
22	Tsumeb	74	4	576	18	4	5	27	13	778	117	23	1 639
23	Windhoek	596	85	4 255	250	12	279	223	63	5 142	763	120	11 788
	Grand totals:	3 776	344	26 970	1 507	184	1 034	1 568	782	52 927	4 970	1 404	95 466

Appendix II

ACTIVITIES OF THE VISITING MISSION

Date	Place	Remarks
29 October 1989	Windhoek	Arrived from New York
30 October	Windhoek	Met on administrative and organizational matters
31 October	Katutura	Met with Regional Representative of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). Visited Katutura Community Centre. Briefing by Mr. Julius Ousalo, Director
	Windhoek	Met with Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and with Mr. L. Joseph Legwaila, Deputy Special Representative
		Meeting with Mr. H. Bwakira, Representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Dr. Tembo, Representative of the World Health Organization (WHO), and Ms. S. Azfar, Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1 November	Windhoek	Met with Lt.-General B. N. Mibenje, Chairman, and other members of the Observer Mission of the Front-line States
		Met with Mr. Nicholas de Rougemont, Head of delegation, International Committee of the Red Cross
2 November	Windhoek	Met with Lt.-General Prem Chand, Force Commander of UNTAG
		Met with Ambassador Jaoloso, Observer Mission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU)
		Met with Mr. Steven Fanning, Police Commissioner of UNTAG
		Met with Mr. Bethuel Mutjetenga, Deputy Secretary-General, Namibia National Front (NNF)

Date	Place	Remarks
2 November (continued)		Met with Mr. Siseko Simasiku, Vice-President, National Patriotic Front of Namibia (NPF)
3 November	Windhoek	Met with Mr. Emanuel Dumeini, Council of Churches in Namibia
		Met with Mr. J. W. Pretorius, Vice-President, Action Christian National (ACN)
4 November	Windhoek	Met with Mr. Ernest Werner Reef, member of the Executive Committee, Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA)
5 November	Windhoek	Mission divided into three teams: Teams A, B and C
		Team A departed for Ovamboland and Kaokoland
		Team B departed for Okavango and East Caprivi
		Team C remained in Windhoek to cover the central and southern regions
		TEAM A
5 November	Ondangwa	Arrived at Ondangwa airport from Windhoek
		Met with UNTAG Regional Director
6 November	Ombalantu	Met with Field Service Representative
	Ompakoyo	Visited polling station to observe preparations for the voting
	Ombalantu	Met with UNTAG District Head
7 November	Kaokoland	Met with UNTAG Regional Representative
		Observed polling places
	Ruacana	Met with staff at UNTAG Office
	Ombalantu	Observed polling places

Date	Place	Remarks
8 November	Eenhana	Met with UNTAG District Head
		Observed polling places
	Oshikango	Observed polling places
	Ondangwa	Observed polling places
9 November	Okankolo	Visited UNTAG District Office
	Oshakati	Observed polling places
10 November	Oshakati	Left for Windhoek
	Tsumeb	Met with UNTAG Regional Director
11 November	Windhoek	Arrived from Tsumeb
		TEAM B
5 November	Rundu	Arrived from Windhoek
		Met with UNTAG Regional Director for preliminary briefing
		Mission met on organizational and administrative matters
6 November	Rundu	Met with UNTAG Regional Director
	Nkurenkuru	Arrived from Rundu
		Met with Matron and Sister of Finnish Mission
	Tondora	Arrived from Nkurenkuru
		Met with Head of Catholic Mission at Tondora
	Rundu	Arrived from Tondora
7 November	Rundu	Observed polling places
8 November	Rundu	Observed polling places
		Met with Mr. B. Elmquist, Member of the Danish Parliament and of Group of Eminent Persons visiting Namibia

Date	Place	Remarks
9 November	Rundu	Observed polling places
	Bagani	Observed polling places
		Briefing with Commander of Finnish Battalion at Bagani
	Katima-Mulilo	Arrived from Bagani
		Observed polling place
		Briefing with Commander of Finnish Battalion at Katima-Mulilo
10 November	Katima-Mulilo	Observed polling places
	Rundu	Arrived from Katima-Mulilo
11 November	Rundu	Observed polling places and watched closing of the polls
12 November	Windhoek	Arrived from Rundu
		TEAM C
6 November	Windhoek	Met with Mrs. Nora Chase, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Namibia National Front (NNF)
7 November	Katutura	Observed polling places
	Windhoek	Observed polling places
		Met with Mr. Abraham Beukes, Information and Political Secretary, United Democratic Front (UDF)
	Khomasdal	Observed polling places
8 November	Rehoboth	Met with UNTAG Regional Representative
		Observed mobile polling station
		Observed polling places
	Windhoek	Observed polling places
	Okahandja	Observed polling places

Date	Place	Remarks
9 November	Swakopmund	Met with UNTAG Regional Representative
		Observed polling places
	Keetmanshoop	Met with UNTAG Regional Representative
		Observed polling places
10 November	Karasburg	Observed polling places
	Ariamsvlei	Observed polling places
11 November	Windhoek	Observed polling places
12 November	Windhoek	Mission reassembled
13 November	Windhoek	Observed counting and tabulation of votes
		Met with Mr. Louis Pienaar, Administrator-General of Namibia
14 November	Windhoek	Drafting of Mission's report
15 November	Windhoek	Drafting of Mission's report
		Meeting with Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization
16 November	Windhoek	Drafting of Mission's report
17 November	Windhoek	End of Mission

CHAPTER X*

EAST TIMOR, GIBRALTAR, NEW CALEDONIA, WESTERN SAHARA, TOKELAU, CAYMAN ISLANDS, PITCAIRN, BERMUDA, TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, ANGUILLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. Introduction

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the following 17 Territories as separate items and to allocate them for consideration in its plenary meetings and the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, as indicated.

Question	Allocation
East Timor	Plenary
Gibraltar	"
New Caledonia	"
Western Sahara	"
Tokelau	Sub-Committee on Small Territories
Cayman Islands	"
Pitcairn	"
Bermuda	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"
St. Helena	"
Anguilla	"
British Virgin Islands	"
Montserrat	"
American Samoa	"
Guam	"
United States Virgin Islands	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"

---

* Previously issued as A/44/23 (Part VI) and (Part VI)/Corr.1.

2. The present chapter contains an account of the Special Committee's consideration of the above-mentioned Territories (see sect. B), as well as its recommendations thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (see sect. C). Accounts of the Committee's consideration of Namibia and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) are set out in chapters IX and XI of the present report.

3. In its consideration of the items, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolutions 43/33 to 43/44 of 22 November 1988 and decisions 43/402 of 23 September 1988 and 43/411 to 43/413 of 22 November 1988 relating to the items. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

4. In their capacity as the administering Powers concerned and in accordance with established procedures, the delegations of New Zealand, Portugal and the United States of America continued to participate in the work of the Special Committee, New Zealand in relation to Tokelau, Portugal to East Timor and the United States to American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and Guam. The latter delegation did not take part in the Committee's consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

5. The delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories under its administration. 1/

6. In its reports on the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, recalling that it had been the established procedure for the administering Power to participate in the consideration of the Territory under its administration and bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions, particularly those that had invited all States to co-operate fully with the Special Committee in the fulfilment of its mandate, expressed its regret at the non-participation of the United Kingdom and the negative impact thereof on its work. In that regard, the Sub-Committee stressed the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterated its appeal to the administering Power to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee.

7. In a related context, the Special Committee, at its 1349th meeting, on 9 August, adopted a resolution on the question of sending visiting missions to Territories (A/AC.109/1006) by which, in "expressing its regret at the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland not to take part in the related work of the Special Committee and noting with serious

concern the negative impact which the non-participation of the United Kingdom has had on its work during the year, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under the administration of the United Kingdom", the Committee urged the Government of the United Kingdom to reconsider its decision not to participate in the work of the Special Committee and urged it to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under its administration (see chap. IV of the present report).

B. CONSIDERATION BY AND DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. East Timor

8. The Special Committee considered the question of East Timor at its 1347th, 1352nd and 1353rd meetings, between 7 and 14 August 1989.

9. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1001), as well as communications received from Portugal (A/AC.109/974, 981, 991) and Indonesia (A/AC.109/1002 and Add.1).

10. At its 1347th and 1352nd meetings, on 7 and 14 August, respectively, and following statements by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1347 and 1352), the Special Committee granted the requests for hearing from the following petitioners and heard their statements at the meetings indicated below:

Petitioner	Meeting
Mr. David Kilgour, M. P., Edmonton Southeast, House of Commons	1352nd
Mr. Alexander George, Tapol, the Indonesian Human Rights Campaign	1352nd
Miss Tamako Nakanishi, Parliamentarians' Forum on East Timor	1352nd
Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, Amnesty International	1352nd
Miss Ann Clwyd, M. P., Parliamentarians for East Timor	1352nd
Mr. Pedro José dos Santos Pinto Leite, Komitee Indonesië, and Foundation X min Y and Oost-Timor Groep Nederland	1352nd
Miss Maria Luisa Franca de Oliveira, International Catholic Movement of Pax Christi (Portuguese section)	1352nd
Bishop Aloisius Soma, Japanese Catholic Council for Justice and Peace	1353rd
Mr. Michel Robert, Association de solidarité avec le Timor oriental	1353rd

Mr. José Alvaro Machado Pacheco Pereira, Assembleia da República, Parlamento Português	1353rd
Miss Manuela Aguiar, Portuguese researcher on East Timor issues	1353rd
Miss Kiyoko Furusawa, Free East Timor Japan Coalition	1353rd
Mr. Paulo Pires, União Democrática Timorense	1353rd
Miss Elaine Brière, Canada-Asia Working Group	1353rd
Mr. José Luis Guterres, Frente Revolucionaria de Timor-Leste Independente	1353rd
Miss Sidney Jones, Asia Watch	1353rd
Mr. Adriano Alves Moreira, Assembleia da República, Parlamento Português	1353rd
Mr. Antonio José Monteiro Vidigal Amaro, Assembleia da República, Parlamento Português	1353rd

11. At the 1353rd meeting, on 14 August, statements were made by the representatives of Portugal, as the administering Power, and Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1353).

Decision of the Special Committee

12. At its 1353rd meeting, on 14 August 1989, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fourth session.

2. Gibraltar

13. The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989.

14. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1007 and Corr.1).

Decision of the Special Committee

15. At its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989, taking into account related developments, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fourth session, and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

3. New Caledonia

16. The Special Committee considered the question of New Caledonia at its 1347th, 1350th, 1352nd and 1355th meetings, between 7 and 15 August 1989.

17. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1000) and a draft resolution submitted by Fiji (A/AC.109/L.1711).

18. At its 1347th and 1352nd meetings, on 7 and 14 August, respectively, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. Yann Céléné Uregei, Front uni de libération kanak (FULK); Mr. Fred Gaboury, World Federation of Trade Unions; Miss Vinie Burrows, Women's International Democratic Federation; and Mr. Rock Wamytan, Front de libération nationale kanak socialiste (FLNKS). At the 1355th meeting, on 15 August, statements were made by Mr. Uregei, Mr. Gaboury, Miss Burrows and Mr. Wamytan (A/AC.109/PV.1355).

19. At the 1350th meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman drew attention to the draft resolution contained in document A/AC.109/L.1711.

20. At the 1355th meeting, on 15 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to their requests.

21. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Solomon Islands, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members that are Members of the United Nations, and by the representatives of Vanuatu and Papua New Guinea (A/AC.109/PV.1355).

22. The representative of Fiji, in the course of his statement, introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1711 (A/AC.109/PV.1355).

Decision of the Special Committee

23. At its 1355th meeting, on 15 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1711 without objection. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1012) is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution I):

> The Special Committee,
>
> Having considered the question of New Caledonia,
>
> Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,
>
> Noting the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

1. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue and, in the spirit of harmony, to refrain from acts of violence;

2. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open, and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

3. Decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give at its forty-fourth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

24. On 17 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1012) was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France for the attention of his Government.

4. Western Sahara

25. The Special Committee considered the question of Western Sahara at its 1352nd meeting, on 14 August 1989.

26. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/999/Rev.1).

27. At its 1352nd meeting, on 14 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Mouloud Said, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (POLISARIO), who made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1352).

28. At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1352).

Decision of the Special Committee

29. At its 1352nd meeting, on 14 August 1989, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-fourth session, and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

5. Tokelau

30. The Special Committee considered the question of Tokelau at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

31. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/979 and Add.1).

32. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1700), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

33. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

34. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution II):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau.

(3) The Special Committee notes the continuing devolution of authority to the General Fono (Council), the highest political authority in Tokelau. It notes the information provided by the administering Power that Tokelau has focused on consolidating recent developments and assimilating them into the customs and culture of the Territory. It notes also the information relayed by the administering Power from the Official Secretary that Tokelau in 1988 focused on strengthening its political institutions. It welcomes the information that Tokelau's wish to pursue avenues that give greater political autonomy to its leadership remains keen, while it wishes to maintain its current relationship with New Zealand. The Committee takes note of the fact that, in keeping with the general trend of assigning maximum responsibilities to the General Fono and Tokelauans, the attendance by New Zealand representatives at the meetings of the General Fono became less automatic than in previous years.

(4) The Special Committee notes also that such evolution of the indigenous political institutions of Tokelau must proceed in full recognition of the distinct and valued cultural heritage and traditions of Tokelau.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the people of Tokelau have determined to manage their economic and political development in such a way as to ensure the preservation of their social, cultural and traditional heritage, and urges the administering Power to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau in this regard.

(6) The Special Committee takes note with appreciation of the relief assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, following the natural disasters in 1987 and

welcomes the reports that new telecommunications equipment has been installed on Fakaofo and is fully operational.

(7) The Special Committee welcomes the continued progress towards the drafting of a legal code that is in conformity with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and notes the express wish of the Elders, communicated by the administering Power, that the General Fono be given more responsibility in law-making.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in the multilateral Fisheries Agreement between the United States of America and States members of the Forum Fisheries Agency, and urges the administering Power to ensure that the fishing grounds of the Territory are protected.

(9) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau in order to promote the economic and social development of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee takes note of an inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and the Apia staff undertaken by the State Services Commission in February/March 1989 and expresses the hope that the completion of this inspection will contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee takes note of the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear tests being carried out in the Pacific region and their concern that the tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development.

(12) The Special Committee welcomes the assistance extended to Tokelau by the United Nations Development Programme and takes note of the consideration being given to the installation of a new satellite system in the Territory with a view to assisting the free flow of information, as well as the education process in the Territory.

(13) The Special Committee invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional and international institutions, to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau with a view to accelerating progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. Such assistance should take due account of the decisions of the General Fono on the development priorities of the Territory and the wish of the people to preserve their unique life-style.

(14) The Special Committee takes note that the administering Power is investigating ways of improving the shipping services to Tokelau to ensure better communication with the outside world and that a project to improve reef channel access, financed by the administering Power, is under way. It further notes the decision of the General Fono to postpone construction of airstrips until the completion of proper environmental impact studies and to give higher priority to improving shipping links.

(15) Bearing in mind the importance of the information provided by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, in assessing the situation in the Territory, 2/ the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

35. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

6. Cayman Islands

36. The Special Committee considered the question of the Cayman Islands at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

37. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/982) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/989).

38. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1690), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

39. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

40. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution III):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Cayman Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still comprise a large proportion of the labour force in the Cayman Islands and that the territorial Government continues to implement its localization policy aimed at addressing this problem. It calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Cayman Islands, to facilitate the expansion of the current localization programme to promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the announcement by the Governor that in 1989 four senior government positions which had previously been held by non-Caymanians had been filled by Caymanians and that 15 of the 25 departments were headed by locals.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy in order to provide the foundations for sound social and economic development. Noting the steps taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance in this field so as to solve the serious problem of the Territory's heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs.

(7) The Special Committee, noting reports of growing concern in the Territory over the sale of land to foreign investors, expresses its concern that property and land development continue to be controlled largely by foreign investors and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(8) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory. The Committee takes note of the extension to 25 November 1988 of the 1984 Narcotics Agreement between the Cayman Islands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and notes further that there has been mutual co-operation in this regard.

(9) The Special Committee calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as

regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to the development of the Territory.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

41. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

7. Pitcairn

42. The Special Committee considered the question of Pitcairn at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

43. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/977).

44. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1691), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

45. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

46. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein. The consensus reads as follows (see also para. 113, draft decision I):

"The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. It further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. It urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen and to preserve, promote and protect it."

47. On 7 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

8. Bermuda

48. The Special Committee considered the question of Bermuda at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

49. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/995), on military activities (A/AC.109/996) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/997).

50. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1692), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

51. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

52. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution IV):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Bermuda of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right.
>
> (4) The Special Committee notes that the issue of independence remained the main topic of discussion during the period under review and takes note of the statement of the Governor of Bermuda reaffirming the position of the Government that there would be no move towards independence without the express wish and the support of the Bermudian people and that it would continue to seek more information on the options available to the Territory. The Special Committee further notes the statement of the Premier of Bermuda that his Government had taken on responsibility for examining all aspects of the subject of independence as comprehensibly and thoroughly as possible.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the Opposition parties expressed their concern over the fact that the Government was conducting discussions with foreign Governments on the future status of Bermuda without their participation and stated that any discussion relating to the future status of the Territory should involve the widest possible spectrum of political opinion in the Territory. The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their own future political status, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to ensure that the people of Bermuda are fully informed of all the options available to them.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) The Special Committee once again urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources with a view to creating conditions for a diversified, balanced and viable economy.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda.

(10) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(11) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee once more reiterates the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity.

53. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

9. Turks and Caicos Islands

54. The Special Committee considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

55. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/985) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/984).

56. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1695), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

57. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

58. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution V):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands.
>
> (3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.
>
> (4) The Special Committee notes that the efforts of the administering Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Turks and Caicos Islands resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections on 3 March 1988.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the Chief Minister of the Territory, according to which the success of the new Constitution would depend on mutual co-operation between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the local Government.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially, and in this regard urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(8) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands. In this connection, the Committee notes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the economic and social development of the Territory. It further takes note of the first meeting hosted by the Caribbean Development Bank in the Territory on 28 October 1988, the specific objective of which was to assist the Turks and Caicos Government to diversify its sources of external financial support and technical assistance.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the local staffing of the civil service at all levels and for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the social and economic development of the Territory.

(11) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Territory should be given active consideration.

59. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

10. St. Helena

60. The Special Committee considered the question of St. Helena at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

61. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/978).

62. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1696), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

63. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

64. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, following statements by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Norway and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1347), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 113, draft decision II):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.
>
> (3) The Special Committee expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. In this connection, the Committee, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependence of the Territory on South Africa.
>
> (4) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In this connection,

the Special Committee welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme and invites others, in particular specialized agencies of the United Nations system, to contribute to the development of the Territory.

(5) The Special Committee notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island. In this regard the Committee, recalling all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa.

(6) The Special Committee considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

65. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

11. Anguilla

66. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

67. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/975 and Add.1) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/976).

68. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1697), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

69. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

70. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution VI):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of

Anguilla of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Anguilla to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the Decisions of the House of Assembly on the Report of the Constitutional Review were released in August 1988 for public review, discussion and consent and that the report will be considered by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(6) The Special Committee notes that the revision of the laws of Anguilla remained a priority of the Government of the Territory.

(7) The Special Committee notes the results of the general elections of 29 February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office.

(8) The Special Committee notes that the economy of the Territory remained buoyant in 1988 as a result of the expansion of tourism and that all sectors had shown growth compared to 1987. The Committee notes that the major hotels continued to be owned and operated by foreigners, and that the Territory had continued in its efforts to assist local hoteliers and had obtained some assistance from the European Economic Community.

(9) The Special Committee once again expresses its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters and the offshore fishing banks. The Committee stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. The Committee welcomes the measures taken by the Government and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States designed to protect and conserve the Territory's marine resources and to control the activities of illegal foreign fishermen in the area.

(10) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all

necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes that the Territory was considering undertaking a comprehensive review of current banking, companies, insurance and trust legislation and expresses the hope that such a review would facilitate efforts to combat effectively the problem of money laundering in the Territory. It further notes that the Territory became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank in 1987.

(12) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(13) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(14) The Special Committee notes the importance that the territorial Government attaches to an efficient and effective civil service and urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, as well as in managerial, technical and other sectors of the economy.

(15) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as other organizations of the United Nations system. The Committee reiterates its request to the administering Power, in light of the related observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984, 3/ to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla.

(16) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development and in the activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Committee also notes the attendance of the Chief Minister, as special guest, at the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) held in Antigua and Barbuda in July 1988, and his statement that the Government of Anguilla would consider applying for membership in CARICOM. In this connection, the Committee reiterates the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that the administering Power should continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of representatives of the Territory in regional and international organizations.

(17) The Special Committee, recalling that a United Nations mission visited the Territory in 1984, and bearing in mind that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

71. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

12. British Virgin Islands

72. The Special Committee considered the question of the British Virgin Islands at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

73. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/983).

74. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1698), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

75. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

76. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution VII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the British Virgin Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in this connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that while economic growth was recorded in tourism, construction and other sectors, the agricultural, fisheries and manufacturing sectors continued to play a minor role in the Territory's economy. The Committee therefore reiterates its call upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to broaden the economic base of the Territory through diversification.

(6) The Special Committee notes that, according to the Caribbean Development Bank, domestic fishing output was being hampered by the sophisticated techniques of foreign vessels. The Committee expresses its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stresses that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue to assist the territorial Government in controlling the illegal operations of foreign fishing vessels in the Territory's waters.

(7) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and money-laundering activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and urges those organizations to intensify their measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the British Virgin Islands.

(10) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the Territory in regional organizations, including the Caribbean Development Bank, and takes note of the decision of the Territory not to participate in the arrangements for a proposed political union among members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. The Committee further notes the participation of the Territory in international organizations, including the Caribbean Group

for Co-operation in Economic Development, sponsored by the World Bank, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(11) The Special Committee notes that expatriates still account for a large share of the employed labour force and also notes that the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that there was a critical need for the training of nationals in technical, vocational, managerial and professional fields, was still relevant. The Committee takes note of the policy of the Government to improve the education and qualifications of the Territory's human resources and, in that connection, welcomes the progress made in the establishment of BVI College, which would meet the needs of the public and private sectors of the Territory. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the adoption of a human resources training programme, in order to expand the participation of the local population in the decision-making process in all sectors and to fill managerial and technical positions with local persons.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing at first hand the situation prevailing in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands should be kept under review.

77. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

13. Montserrat

78. The Special Committee considered the question of Montserrat at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

79. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/980) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/994).

80. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1699), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

81. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

82. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and

recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations is reproduced below (see also para. 112, draft resolution VIII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of Montserrat of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the discussions held between an adviser to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Executive Council of Montserrat in May 1988. The Committee also takes note of the wish expressed by the Chief Minister of Montserrat to transfer some of the reserved powers of the Governor to the elected Government, and of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that he would report the views of the members of the Executive Council on constitutional matters to the Government of the United Kingdom.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the Chief Minister that a referendum should precede any move towards political independence and that his Government favoured both independence and participation in the political union among the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. In this connection, the Committee notes that although both the Government and the Opposition parties agreed that the Territory might not be economically prepared for independence, the Chief Minister had firmly stated his conviction that an independent Montserrat would be in a better position to pursue its economic goals, and he had called for appropriate mechanisms to be put in place to educate the people of Montserrat on the true significance and meaning of nationhood and self-determination so that they would be in a position to hold a referendum on independence by 1990.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote balanced growth and the economic and financial viability of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee notes with satisfaction that the Government continued to pay special attention to the development of agriculture in the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(9) The Special Committee notes the observation of the Caribbean Development Bank that immigration would exacerbate the shortage of human resources and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to provide incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad.

(10) The Special Committee emphasizes the importance of taking measures to broaden the educational programme and notes with satisfaction the policy of the Government to develop the Territory's human resources through the rationalization of the educational system. In this regard, the Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to provide the necessary assistance to the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, and all specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. In this regard, the Committee calls upon these and other international and regional organizations as well as donor Governments to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social development of the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee notes that since the administering Power withdrew the associate membership of Montserrat from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1983, the Territory has not been able to benefit fully from the activities of that agency. The Committee, noting the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency and noting with concern that no action has been taken in this regard, once again reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate such readmission.

(13) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

83. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

14. American Samoa

84. The Special Committee considered the question of American Samoa at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

85. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/988).

86. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1694), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

87. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

88. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 112, draft resolution IX):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa.
>
> (3) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.
>
> (4) The Special Committee notes that the current Chief Justice is the first indigenous American Samoan appointed to that position, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed

request of the people of the Territory to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves.

(5) The Special Committee, reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the Territory, calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States of America and to create more employment opportunities for the people of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

(8) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the value of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission.

89. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

15. Guam

90. The Special Committee considered the question of Guam at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

91. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/992) and on military activities (A/AC.109/993).

92. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Ronald Teehan, Organization of People for Indigenous Rights. At the same meeting, Mrs. Hope A. Cristobal made a statement on behalf of that organization (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

93. At the same meeting, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1702), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

94. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

95. At its 1348th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 112, draft resolution X):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam.

(3) Mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that voters in Guam had approved a locally prepared draft Commonwealth Act in referendums held on 8 August and 7 November 1987 and that the draft had been subsequently introduced into the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America for consideration. According to the administering Power, the legislation would, if enacted, reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own Constitution and to govern themselves. In this regard, the Special Committee urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people as provided in the draft Commonwealth Act.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provision would be made in the Guam Constitution. It also takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that provisions of the draft Commonwealth Act would recognize the distinct cultural identity of the Chamorro people as the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, and reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to promote and develop Guam's unique cultural identity.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such

bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. In this regard, the Special Committee recalls all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam. In this connection, the Committee, noting the statement by the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the Government of Guam's desire for balanced economic growth, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(9) The Special Committee, noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam offered, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in these areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent.

(10) The Special Committee notes that one of the obstacles to economic growth, particularly agricultural development, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the United States federal authorities (30 per cent for military and 1 per cent for non-military purposes). The Committee further notes from the statement by the representative of the administering Power that legislation has been introduced in the United States Congress to release 1,431 hectares of land no longer required by the Department of Defense and that the 100th Congress of the United States has considered the issue. A decision has yet to be taken on the matter. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land held by the United States federal authorities to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to protect their property rights.

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates the view that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

96. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

16. United States Virgin Islands

97. The Special Committee considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

98. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/986), on military activities (A/AC.109/987) and on foreign economic and other interests (A/AC.109/990).

99. On the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 2 May 1989 and following consultations by the Chairman of the Special Committee in that regard, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, at its 588th meeting, on 24 May (GA/COL/2681), and the Special Committee, at its 1347th meeting, on 7 August, heard a petitioner, Mrs. Judith L. Bourne, Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

100. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Gerard M. Emanuel, who made a statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

101. At the same meeting, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1701), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

102. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, Mr. Carlyle Corbin, representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

103. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

104. At its 1348th meeting, on 7 August 1989, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1701) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 112, draft resolution XI):

> (1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
>
> (2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands.

(3) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the participation of the people of the United States Virgin Islands in the electoral process demonstrated that they exercised responsibility for local government and local political affairs. The Committee notes also that the representative of the administering Power re-emphasized the policy of her Government to respond to the wishes of the people regarding their future political status whenever they indicated the direction in which they wished to proceed. The Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to continue to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the United States Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(4) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the territorial Commission on Status and Federal Relations started its work in September 1988 in preparation for the referendum on the Territory's future political status to be held on 14 November 1989. The Committee also notes that the public education programme began in January 1989 and that efforts are being made to streamline the political education and referendum process by, inter alia, narrowing down the seven political options previously approved to the three options identified in General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate the ongoing political education programme in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands signed legislation in July 1988 that would lengthen from 30 to 90 days the residency requirement for voting in general elections. The Committee also notes, however, that the Governor has acknowledged that a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States of America could render the new law inoperative before it is due to take effect at the general elections to be held in the Territory in 1990.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and takes note of the vibrant economic growth in the Territory, particularly in tourism and industrial development. The Committee notes, however, that the Territory's finances need to be strengthened. In this regard, the Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to diversify the economy with a view to reducing its heavy economic dependence on the administering Power.

(7) The Special Committee notes the statement by the representative of the Territory that his Government shares the concern of other Caribbean countries over the rapid depletion of the region's marine resources due to massive overfishing, mostly by large extraregional vessels. Bearing in mind the measures taken by the territorial Government and the administering Power to address this problem, the Special Committee expresses its concern about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the

administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend.

(8) The Special Committee notes the continuing discussions regarding the transfer of ownership and control of Water Island to the Territory at the end of the current lease in 1992. The Committee notes also that the island, the fourth largest in the Territory, is currently under the ownership of the administering Power and is being leased to a United States development company. The Special Committee recalls the statement of the Governor in February 1988 that it was necessary in the context of the future political status of the United States Virgin Islands to examine the question of control of the Territory's natural resources.

(9) The Special Committee takes note of the continued concern expressed by representatives of the Save Long Bay Coalition, Inc. and by the territorial Government regarding the activities of the West Indian Company Ltd. (WICO), a Danish development company, in the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour. The Committee also takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that the activities of WICO are subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources.

(11) The Special Committee notes with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug activities and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to combat the drug problem in all its aspects within the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee notes the statement by the Governor in February 1989 that he would seek associate membership of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and observer status with the functional committees of the Caribbean Community and Common Market. The Committee also notes the Territory's hosting and chairmanship of the Eleventh Ministerial Session of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in November 1988.

(13) Mindful of the importance of the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations, the Special Committee notes that the Territory has continued to expand its co-operation with other Caribbean Governments and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the Territory in those bodies, as well as in those organizations in which the Territory has expressed an interest in seeking membership and at which the Territory will be the subject of discussion. In this connection, the Committee notes that a representative of the Territory continues to participate, as a member of the delegation of the administering Power, in annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for

Co-operation in Economic Development. In this regard, the Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to seek a status in that Group for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group.

(14) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(15) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in paragraph 104 (4) and the preparations for that event, the Special Committee reiterates the value of sending a further visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate such a mission.

105. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

17. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

106. The Special Committee considered the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at its 1347th and 1348th meetings, on 7 August 1989.

107. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/998).

108. At the 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1693), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory (A/AC.109/PV.1347).

109. At the 1348th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1348).

Decision of the Special Committee

110. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August 1989, following statements by the representatives of Afghanistan, Norway, Chile, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1347), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The text of the conclusions and recommendations reads as follows (see also para. 112, draft resolution XII):

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and

independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Committee reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 4/ and the Charter.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the work of the Sub-Committee during its consideration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In this regard, the Committee stresses the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization. It reiterates its appeal to the Administering Authority to reconsider its decision and to resume its participation in the work of the Special Committee, as well as to provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter.

(4) The Special Committee notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Committee in relation to the Trust Territory despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation.

(5) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals to the Administering Authority that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced. The Committee recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny, and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination or their rights in accordance with the Declaration.

(6) The Special Committee stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end.

(7) The Special Committee takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this is in strict conformity with the Charter.

(8) The Special Committee notes the disputes which have arisen between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of

America, 5/ as well as the rejection in April 1988 by the Palau Supreme Court of the results of the referendum held in Palau on 4 August 1987, by which the Palau Constitution was amended to enable the passage of the Compact of Free Association by a simple majority. The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(10) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(11) The Special Committee notes the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Territory about the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction. In this regard, the Committee welcomes the interest of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific.

(12) The Special Committee, noting the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory, welcomes this development and urges the Administering Authority to continue this process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(13) The Special Committee, noting that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority, is of the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to enable the people of the Trust Territory to achieve economic independence. In this regard, the Committee recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(14) The Special Committee takes note that the Administering Authority has taken measures to distribute the unpaid war claims to the people of the Trust Territory. The Committee expresses the hope that all remaining claims will be settled in the near future.

(15) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, to take

effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources. In this connection, the Committee urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Committee reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it.

(16) The Special Committee stresses the need for improved social services, particularly health care in the Trust Territory, and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to continue promoting that sector. It further emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme.

(17) The Special Committee welcomes the development of closer relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various regional and international agencies, in particular those specialized agencies within the United Nations system. The Committee urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields.

(18) The Special Committee notes that under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council exercises all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment and, in this regard, is confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter.

(19) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-fifth session, 6/ noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. The Committee reiterates its call upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration.

111. On 7 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government and, on 30 August, to the President of the Security Council 7/ and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs. 8/

C. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

112. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1346th and 1348th meetings, on 9 February and 7 August 1989, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Question of New Caledonia

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of New Caledonia,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia, 9/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960,

Noting the positive measures being pursued in New Caledonia by the French authorities, in co-operation with all sectors of the population, to promote political, economic and social development in the Territory, in order to provide a framework for its peaceful progress to self-determination,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to New Caledonia;

2. Urges all the parties involved, in the interest of all the people of New Caledonia, to maintain their dialogue and, in the spirit of harmony, to refrain from acts of violence;

3. Invites all the parties involved to continue promoting a framework for the peaceful progress of the Territory towards an act of self-determination in which all options are open and which would safeguard the rights of all New Caledonians;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Tokelau,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Tokelau, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/35 of 22 November 1988,

Having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand, the administering Power, 11/

Noting the continuing devolution of power to the local authority, the General Fono (Council), and mindful that the cultural heritage and traditions of the people of Tokelau should be taken fully into account in the evolution of Tokelau's political institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the continued progress in the preparation of a legal code to conform with the traditional laws and cultural values of Tokelau and noting the express wish that the General Fono share additional responsibility in the process of law-making,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Taking note of an inspection of the Tokelau Public Service and its Apia staff undertaken by the New Zealand State Services Commission in early 1989 and expressing the hope that the completion of this inspection would contribute to the development of the Public Service of the Territory,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the measures being taken by the Government of New Zealand in that regard,

Noting the decision of the General Fono to include Tokelau in a fisheries treaty between countries in the region and stressing the importance of safeguarding the right of the people of Tokelau to the full enjoyment of their marine resources,

Noting also the strong opposition expressed by the people of Tokelau to nuclear testing in the Pacific region and their concern that those tests constitute a grave threat to the natural resources of the Territory and its social and economic development,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to Tokelau by the administering Power, other States Members of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular by the United Nations Development Programme, for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands following the natural disasters in 1987,

Welcoming the reports that new telecommunications equipment has been installed on Fakaofo and is fully operational,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976, 1981 and 1986 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Tokelau; 10/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Tokelau;

4. Urges the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, to continue to respect fully the wishes of the people of Tokelau, in carrying out the Territory's political and economic development, in order to preserve their social, cultural and traditional heritage;

5. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau, to continue to expand its development assistance to Tokelau;

6. Urges the administering Power, other Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to extend to Tokelau the maximum assistance possible for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the islands in order to overcome the losses incurred in natural disasters in 1987;

7. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to extend or continue to extend all possible assistance to Tokelau, in consultation with the administering Power and the people of Tokelau;

8. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 13/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/37 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 13/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 14/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to promote agricultural production with a view to reducing the Territory's dependence on imported provisions,

Expressing its concern that property and land continue to be owned and developed largely by investors from abroad,

Noting that a large proportion of the labour force of the Territory consists of expatriates,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions, to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; 10/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to facilitate and promote increased participation by the local population in the decision-making process in the affairs of the Territory;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and recommends that priority should continue to be given to the diversification of the Territory's economy;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of

the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional institutions, to continue to take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 15/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/39 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 13/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 14/

Noting the active discussions in the Territory, both within and outside the territorial Government, on the future status of Bermuda, 16/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting with appreciation the assistance extended to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to determine their own future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide assistance for the development needs of Bermuda;

11. Reiterates the value of sending a visiting mission to the Territory and requests the administering Power to facilitate the dispatch of such a mission at the earliest possible opportunity;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/40 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 13/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 14/

Noting that the efforts of the administrating Power to resolve the 1986 constitutional crisis in the Territory resulted in the drafting of a new Constitution by the administering Power and the subsequent holding of general elections in March 1988,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Turks and Caicos Islands and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the economic and social development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 10/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Territory;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional institutions concerned, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Anguilla, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/36 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 13/

Noting that the revision of the laws of Anguilla remained a priority of the Government of the Territory,

Taking note of the results of the general elections of February 1989 and the statement of the Chief Minister that the Government of Anguilla had no intention of moving towards independence during its current term of office,

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 14/

Noting that the decisions of the House of Assembly on the report of the Constitutional Review Committee were released in August 1988 for public review, discussion and consent and that the report would be considered by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting the continued growth of the economy of the Territory in 1988 as a result of the expansion of tourism,

Expressing its concern at the continued illegal operation of foreign fishing vessels within the territorial waters of Anguilla and welcoming the measures taken by the territorial Government to protect and conserve marine resources and to control the activities of illegal foreign fishermen in the area,

Stressing the importance of an efficient and effective civil service and noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment and providing increased job opportunities,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the contribution to the development of the Territory by specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting also that in 1987 Anguilla became a member of the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank and that it continued to participate and maintain an active interest in the related activities of other regional organizations,

Recalling the dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 10/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in Anguilla as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue the assistance necessary to increase employment of the local population in the civil service and other sectors of the economy;

8. Also urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional bodies, in the development and strengthening of the economy of Anguilla;

11. Also reiterates its request to the administering Power to continue to make every effort to facilitate and encourage the participation of the Territory in regional and international organizations;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/41 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 13/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the

express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 14/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Reaffirming that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and noting that while economic growth was recorded in tourism, other economic sectors continued to play a minor role in the Territory's economy,

Expressing its concern over the continued illegal operations of foreign fishermen and stressing that this uncontrolled exploitation could deplete current fish stocks and adversely affect future yields,

Noting the critical need for the cadre training of nationals in all fields and noting with satisfaction the measures being taken by the territorial Government in that connection,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, as well as by regional organizations,

Noting the continued participation of the Territory in regional and other international organizations,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of the British Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should

in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take further measures in the cadre training of nationals so as to facilitate their wider participation in the decision-making process in all sectors;

9. Also calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

11. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional organizations concerned, to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic development of the Territory;

12. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further

visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Montserrat, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/38 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 13/

Noting the stated policy of the Government of the United Kingdom, the administering Power, that it remains ready to respond positively to the express wish of the people of the Territory on the question of independence, 14/

Taking note of the discussions held between an adviser to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom and the Executive Council of Montserrat in May 1988 and of the wish expressed by the Chief Minister of Montserrat to transfer some of the reserved powers of the Governor to the elected Government,

Noting the statement by the Chief Minister that a referendum should precede any move towards political independence and that his Government favoured both independence and participation in the political union among the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government to improve the efficiency of the civil service, the priority it places on cadre training and the strengthening of the educational system and its efforts to promote the

integration of women in all phases of national development, and drawing attention to the need to associate the Territory in the related work of the United Nations bodies concerned in that regard,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat, in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting with concern the continued dissociation of the Territory from the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization since the withdrawal by the administering Power of the associate membership of Montserrat from that organization in 1983, and aware of the active interest of the Government of Montserrat in the readmission of the Territory as an associate member of the agency,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of Montserrat for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1975 and 1982 of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch programmes, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to foster an awareness among the

people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to overcome shortages in human resources by providing appropriate incentives to assist nationals in finding better opportunities at home and to attract qualified nationals from abroad;

9. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other international and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

10. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

11. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take urgent steps to facilitate the readmission of Montserrat as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/43 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 11/

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the current Chief Justice is the first indigenous American Samoan appointed to that position,

Recalling the dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating the value of sending, at an appropriate time, a further visiting mission to American Samoa,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to American Samoa; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to American Samoa;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, bearing in mind the rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in any act of self-determination, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of American Samoa and

calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

6. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

7. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to consider favourably the expressed request of the people of the Territory to appoint the Chief Justice and other members of the Territory's judiciary themselves;

8. Also urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations between the Territory and other island communities in the region and promote co-operation between the territorial Government and regional institutions, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;

9. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 17/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam, in particular General Assembly resolution 43/42 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 11/

Noting the approval, in referendums held in Guam in 1987, of a draft Commonwealth Act, which, upon its enactment by the United States Congress, would reaffirm the right of the people of Guam to draft their own Constitution and to govern themselves,

Noting also that the draft Commonwealth Act provides that the Congress of the United States would recognize the inalienable right to self-determination of the Chamorro people, for which provisions would be made in the Guam Constitution,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that legislation has been introduced in the United States Congress to release 1,431 hectares of land no longer required by the Department of Defense and that the 100th Congress of the United States has considered the issue, and noting that a decision has yet to be taken on the matter,

Noting the potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam by commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power concerning the growth in tourism and the Government of Guam's desire for balanced economic growth,

Taking note also of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the cultural identity of the Chamorro people, the indigenous inhabitants of Guam, would be recognized,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and reiterating that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 9/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;

4. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and calls upon the United States of America, as the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

5. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of Guam and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power to take further steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

8. Reiterates that one of the obstacles to economic growth in Guam is the holding of large tracts of land by the United States federal authorities, and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the transfer of land to the people of the Territory and to take the necessary steps to safeguard their property rights;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of Guam to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, as well as to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in commercial fishing and agriculture;

10. Reaffirms the importance of continued efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to promote and develop Guam's unique cultural identity;

11. Urges the administering Power to give full recognition to the status and rights of the Chamorro people;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XI

Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 15/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands, including in particular General Assembly resolution 43/44 of 22 November 1988,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, 11/

Taking note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the participation of the people of the Territory in the electoral process demonstrated that they exercised responsibility for local government and local political affairs and noting also that the representative of the administering Power re-emphasized the policy of her Government to respond to the wishes of the people regarding their future political status whenever they indicated the direction in which they wished to proceed, 18/

Noting with satisfaction that the territorial Commission on Status and Federal Relations started its work in September 1988 in preparation for the referendum on the Territory's future political status to be held on 14 November 1989,

Noting, however, that the devastation to the Territory caused by hurricane Hugo resulted in an indefinite postponement of the referendum,

Noting also that legislation of July 1988 would lengthen from 30 to 90 days the residency requirement for voting in general elections and that a ruling of the United States Supreme Court could render the new law inoperative before it is due to take effect at the general elections to be held in the Territory in 1990,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting the measures being taken by the territorial Government with a view to strengthening the Territory's financial viability and facilitating its economic development,

Noting the statement of the representative of the Territory that his Government shares the concern of other Caribbean countries over the rapid depletion of the region's marine resources due to massive overfishing, mostly by large extraregional vessels, and bearing in mind the measures taken by the territorial Government and the administering Power to address this problem,

Noting also the stated position of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands on the disposition of Water Island as well as the need for the Territory to exercise control over its own resources, 19/

Noting further the continued concern expressed by a petitioner at the reclamation and development of submerged land at Long Bay in the Charlotte Amalie Harbour and also the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the issue had been settled by litigation and that those activities were subject to the regulatory powers of the Government of the Territory,

Noting with concern the vulnerability of the Territory to drug trafficking and related activities,

Noting the active interest of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands in participating in the related work of the international and regional organizations concerned,

Expressing its sympathy to the people of the United States Virgin Islands for the extensive damage caused by hurricane Hugo in September 1989,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations visiting mission to the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and considering that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 10/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to continue to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to facilitate programmes of political education in the Territory in order to foster an awareness among the people of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to continue to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take measures with a view to strengthening and diversifying the Territory's economy;

7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

8. Expresses its concern about the continued depletion of the Territory's marine resources and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary steps to reverse this trend;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to counter problems related to drug trafficking;

10. Urges the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations;

11. Urges Member States and specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend all assistance with a view to rehabilitating and reconstructing the Territory devastated by hurricane Hugo;

12. Also urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, particularly in the light of the referendum referred to in the seventh preambular paragraph, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION XII

Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 9/

Mindful of the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Affirming the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged under the Trusteeship Agreement 4/ and the Charter,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Taking note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council with regard to the Trust Territory, 4/

Mindful that, under Article 83 of the Charter, the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreements and of their alteration or amendment,

Confident that special attention will be given by the Security Council to the full implementation of all provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement,

Noting with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation,

Noting the disputes between the local authorities of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Administering Authority in relation to the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America 6/ and noting also the rejection in April 1988 by the Palau Supreme Court of the results of the referendum held in Palau on 4 August 1987,

Noting with regret the continued non-participation of the Administering Authority in the related work of the Special Committee and stressing the importance of multilateral efforts within the framework of the United Nations for the solution of the remaining problems of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that, to a large extent, the Trust Territory continues to depend upon the Administering Authority economically and financially and recalling the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic and social development of the Trust Territory,

Noting that the Administering Authority has taken measures to distribute the unpaid war claims to the people of the Trust Territory and expressing the hope that all remaining claims will be settled in the near future,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including in particular the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the concern expressed by the people of the Trust Territory at the presence of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in areas under their territorial jurisdiction,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 9/

2. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Expresses the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory;

4. Expresses the view that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely, with full knowledge of all possible options and without any pressure or interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. Calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps to ensure the full enjoyment by the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a whole of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration;

6. Recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to fragment the Territory or take any action against the wishes of the people as expressed in any genuine act of self-determination, or against their rights as set out in the Declaration;

7. Recalls the appeals addressed to the Administering Authority by the Special Committee that the people of the Trust Territory should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced;

8. Welcomes the increasing devolution of power to the people of the Trust Territory and urges the Administering Authority to continue that process in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;

9. Takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that such action should be taken in strict conformity with the Charter;

10. Takes note of the fact that the Trusteeship Council, at its fifty-fifth session, 7/ noted with satisfaction the assurances given by the Administering Authority that it would continue to fulfil its responsibilities under the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement and calls upon the Administering Authority in that connection to discharge those responsibilities in strict conformity with the provisions of the Charter, particularly Article 83, and the Declaration;

11. Affirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

12. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Expresses the view that the Administering Authority should take all necessary measures to reduce the Trust Territory's economic dependence on the Administering Authority and to facilitate the attainment of economic independence;

14. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities of the Trust Territory, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the

Territory, including marine resources, and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources;

15. Urges the Administering Authority to assist the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory in strengthening the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it;

16. Stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end;

17. Takes note of the interest of the people of the Trust Territory in the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific;

18. Welcomes the development of close relations between the local authorities of the Trust Territory and the various international and regional agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system, and urges that priority should continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region in all fields;

19. Appeals to the Administering Authority to resume its participation in the related work of the Special Committee and to provide the Committee with vital and up-to-date information on the Territory, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter;

20. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

* * *

113. The Special Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 9/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Pitcairn to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which fully applies to the Territory. The Assembly further reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of the Territory. The Assembly urges the administering Power to continue to respect the very individual life-style that the people of the Territory have chosen

and to preserve, promote and protect it. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

DRAFT DECISION II

Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 10/ reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expresses the view that the administering Power should continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community, including the unemployment situation, and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly, in view of the serious developments in South Africa, notes with concern the trade and transportation dependency of the Territory on South Africa. The Assembly reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly, in that connection, welcomes the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme and invites other organizations of the United Nations system to assist in the development of the Territory. The Assembly notes with deep concern the continued presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Assembly urges the administering Power to take all the necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against neighbouring States by the racist régime of South Africa. The Assembly considers that the possibility of dispatching a United Nations visiting mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review, and requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77.

2/ For the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1986, see A/AC.109/877 and Add.1.

3/ A/AC.109/799, paras. 172-193.

4/ Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

5/ For the text of the Covenant, see Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-second Session, Sessional Fascicle, annexes, document T/1759.

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/20168), para. 120.

7/ S/20827.

8/ T/1939.

9/ The present chapter.

10/ Chapter IV of the present report and the present chapter.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 15th meeting, and corrigendum.

12/ Chapters IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 14th meeting, and corrigendum.

14/ A/AC.109/944 and Corr.1, para. 17.

15/ Chapters IV to VI of the present report and the present chapter.

16/ A/AC.109/995, paras. 31 and 32.

17/ Chapters IV and VI of the present report and the present chapter.

18/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 11th meeting, and corrigendum.

19/ See A/AC.109/955, paras. 33 and 53-55.

CHAPTER XI*

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1346th meeting, on 9 February 1989, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1682), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1347th and 1354th meetings, on 7 and 15 August 1989.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 43/45 of 22 November 1988 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 43/25 of 17 November 1988 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. The Committee also took into account the documents adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. 1/

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/1004).

5. At its 1347th meeting, on 7 August, the Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. L. G. Blake and Mr. R. M. Lee, Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands, Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts and Mr. James Lewis.

6. At the 1354th meeting, on 15 August, following a statement by the representative of Cuba, statements were made by Messrs. Blake, Betts and Lewis (see A/AC.109/PV.1354).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1704).

---

* Previously issued as A/44/23 (Part VII).

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.

9. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela introduced draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1704 referred to in paragraph 7 (see A/AC.109/PV.1354).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement (see A/AC.109/PV.1354).

11. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1704 by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 14).

12. On 17 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1008) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

13. The delegation of the United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, did not participate in the Special Committee's consideration of the item. 2/

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/1008) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1354th meeting, on 15 August 1989, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982, 38/12 of 16 November 1983, 39/6 of 1 November 1984, 40/21 of 27 November 1985, 41/40 of 25 November 1986, 42/19 of 17 November 1987 and 43/25 of 17 November 1988 and its resolutions A/AC.109/756 of 1 September 1983, A/AC.109/793 of 20 August 1984, A/AC.109/842 of 9 August 1985, A/AC.109/885 of 14 August 1986, A/AC.109/930 of 14 August 1987 and A/AC.109/972 of 11 August 1988 and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

1. Reiterates that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful and negotiated settlement of the dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. Regrets that, in spite of such circumstance and of the widespread international support for a global negotiation between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom that includes all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the implementation of the General Assembly resolutions on this question has not yet started;

4. Urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25;

5. Reiterates its firm support for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolutions on the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

6. Decides to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its forty-fourth session.

Notes

1/ A/43/667-S/20212, A/44/409-S/20743 and Corr.1 and 2.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23), chap. I, paras. 76 and 77; see also chap. X, paras. 5-7, of the present report.

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

Litho in United Nations, New York ISSN 0255-1217 14524—May 1991—2,900